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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868. NO. 23.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

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District Judge, ... WM. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, ... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F. PIATT,
Sheriff, ... A. J MOORE.
County Recorder, ... F G CHRISTIE,
County Treasurer, ... WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ... E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

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Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

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Secretary, ... James P. T. Carter,
Assistant Secretary ..... William H. Ford,
Chief Justice, ... William F. Turner,
Associate Justice, ... Henry T Backus
" " ..... Harley H Carter,
Surveyor General, ... Laurens Upson,
Marshall, ... Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, ... George W. Dent,
Assessor of Internal Revenue, ... Henry A. Bigelow,
Collector " " ..... Levi Bashford,

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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Wickenburg, Arizona.

TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER Office, several hundred pounds of

OLD TYPE METAL,

Which we desire to sell.
MARION & WEAVER.
Prescott, March 28, 1868.

IF YOU WANT
Extra Family Flour,
Go to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S.

IF YOU WANT
Fresh Monte Bacon,
Go to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S.

If You Want
A GOOD, CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES,
Go to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S.

Why is it
That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Excellent Butter
Can now be purchased from LEVI BASHFORD, at his store in Prescott, next door to the Pioneer Drug Store my16

Orpheus C. Kerr On The Impeachment.

A Racy Account of Thaddeus Butler's Speech.

But what is this procession that mine eyes behold entering upon the stage?

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,

proclaimed that impeachment is now about to begin. Followed by

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE,

asking himself the great question, "Am I am I, or am I not am I?"

After whom came

A BLACKSMITH,

to "rivet the attention of the audience;"

A CARPENTER,

to erect scaffolds for those disposed to "hang upon the speaker's words;"

A GARDENER,

to attend to such as may be "withered by his invectives;"

MAN WITH HOSE,

to extinguish parties "fired by his eloquence,"

Succeeded by the following

MANAGERS!

Thaddeus Stevens, Thaddeus Butler,
Thaddeus Bingham, Thaddeus Logan,
Thaddeus Boutwell, Thaddeus Williams,
Thaddeus Wilson,

Senators, Counsel, Witnesses, etc.

This procession having come fully into view, Thaddeus Butler stepped forth to deliver the prologue of the piece, which he gave in the form of an argument:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

"The enormous duty has fallen on my fortune to present to you, imperfectly as I must, the several absences of fact and law by virtue of which the House of Representatives will endeavor to sustain the cause of the people against the President of the United States, now pending at your bar. The difficulty of defining said 'people,' the unprecedented novelty of said 'cause,' the perfect gravity with which we are trying to do it all, and the evident propriety of holding out some idea that the questions to be submitted to your adjudication have just occurred to us, each and all must be my excuse for giving you as much speech as human patience can endure.

"Now, for the first time in the history of the world, has a nation brought its Chief Magistrate to grief, by high legal process, for administering the powers and duties of his high office in a manner somewhat disagreeable to the feelings of those who expressly desired him to do otherwise. In other times and lands, it has been found that despotism of this kind could never be brought to trial in courts, save upon rejoinder of the defendant to recover costs and damages for frivolous prosecution, and in the absence of assassination, constitutional nations were obliged to endure rulers who had been pronounced mad or imbecile by many whom those rulers had blindly neglected to appoint to high and remunerative offices. Only recently one of the most civilized countries in the world, and the one which we imitate and abuse the most, was obliged to submit for years to the rule of a King currently believed to be insane by every great man whom he had ever failed to make a prime minister; and all this because nobody could hit upon any particular reason for his removal.

"Our fathers were wiser in founding our government, and provided constitutionally that a President 'shall' be removed, on conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The provision is exact and comprehensive in every particular, save one. It covers the whole ground of impeachment, save the specification of just what a disagreeable man can be impeached for. This was wisely done, because human foresight must have been inadequte, and the most ingenious human intelligence must have failed in the task of anticipating anything like the fine point to which modern intellect has brought the art of impeaching.

"It may not be unamusing to remember, that the framers of our Constitution had their minds improved, and their pride of human calculation humbled, while at their noble work, by an exemplary case. In the previous year, only, Thaddeus Burke, from his place in the House of Commons of England, had impeached Thaddeus Hastings for the misdemeanor of governing India in such a manner as to absolutely render soldiers and politicians unnecessary there. The mails were continually bringing the gorgeous and burning speeches of the impeachers across the Atlantic; and the great stress laid in there upon the above facts, and upon the additional unheard-of enormity of Hastings not having made a fortune by his government, so worked upon the intellects of our fathers, that they at once gave up all earthly hope of anticipating what a man might be impeached for next, and left the document open for modern improvements.

"Now, therefore, we have the question: What are modern impeachable offences? To quote from the learned judiciary labors of my able friend, the Honorable Thaddeus Lawrence, of Ohio, we define an impeachable high crime and misdemeanor to be an act committed or omitted, in violation of the Constitution, or in obedience thereto; and this may exist without violation of any positive law or essential principle of government, yet be esteemed otherwise by those who, from any motive or purpose, desire to impeach.

"The first criticism which will strike the mind of a thoughtful examination of this definition is, that some of the despotic outrages enumerated in it are not within the common sense definition of crimes. You will find, however, upon turning to certain notes on the commentaries of Thaddeus Blackstone, that when the words 'high crimes and misdemeanors' are used in impeachments, such words have no real meaning whatever, but are used to give unspeakable solemnity to the charge. It being settled, therefore, that impeachment may ensue fram an act either committed or omited, and that the terms of the accusation have really no eartly meaning; we next proceed to consider whether there actually exists any tribunal to try the case.

"The important question is, does this Senate now sit as a court, a jury or a coroner's inquest? The Constitution seems to have determined it to be the latter, becaus under its provisions, a man must be politically deceased before he can get any justice from it. You cannot be a court, because there is no sign of law about any of your proceedings. You cannot be a jury, because you cannot be challenged, and have made up your minds before hearing a word of the case. You consult no laws except the laws of health and hold an inquest by those rules only which refer to parliamentary 'bodies.' You are law unto yourselves and to no one else.

"In the first eight articles of our charge the respondent is accused of removing Secretary Stanton, and appointing Mr. Thomas Secretary *ad in.te.rim*, when the latter was really of an opposite political party from ours, which brings before the American Senate and people this plain issue: Has the President, under the Constitution, the more than kingly prerogative to remove Executive officers of his own appointment, and replace them by others who are not of our appointment? If the respondent can prove the affirmative, why then the great question arises, whether the Presidential office itself (if it has any rights whatever) ought, in fact, to exist as a part of the constitutional government of a free people? If not, the respondent has no right to be President at all, and whoever votes 'not guilty' on our articles, votes to subject our free institutions for four years to the Presidency of any man who, being elected President, may choose to officiate as such.

"Article ninth charges that, Major-General Thaddeus Emory being in command of the Military department of Washington, respondent did felomously express to him the belief that the act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all ordeas from the President shall first be composed and afterwards issued by Thaddeus Grant, was inconsistent with any Presidential existence at all, with intent thereby to induce Emory to feel some respect for him, and not treat Thaddeus Stanton better than himself. If this transaction stood alone, we might well admit that doubts might arise as to whether the respondent could be executed therefor; but when we find him subsequently offering a brevet to Lieutenant-General Sherman, is it not plain that he wanted to inaugurate himself with the army, so that at least one General would recognize him in the street? Is it not a high misdemeanor for the President to accomplish an act which, in the opinion of Congress, If followed by another and different act, might lead to something more than has occurred?

"Article ten alleges that, intending to produce a question of the undoubted superiority of Congress in the odorous personalities of eloquence, he, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did make public speeches which upon being compared with innumerable similar speeches by Congress from time immemorial, are calculated to produce the impression that Congress has at last a competitor in the art of political vituperation, and to destroy that confidence in the superior vulgarity in Congressional oratory which is one of the elements of our national complacency. Competition of this kind with the Legislature has generally preceded a seizure by a despot of the legislative power of the country; and if we, through having set the example, cannot accuse the respondent of crime in attempting the first, we can at least assume for his destruction that he really must have intended the latter.

"The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented the absence of facts in a constitutional manner, and demand judgment at your hands, in preference to expecting it from your heads. I speak, therefore, not the language of exaggeration, but the words of truth and soberness, when I say that the future political welfare of quite a number of persons who are not accustomed to doing anything for a living, hangs, trembling on the decision of the hour."

At the conclusion of this able argument, all of which I heard through my bit of smoked glass, quite a number of the audience who were not asleep fled stealthily from the house with a strange kind of terror in their faces.

"Why is this?" ejaculated I.

"They fly," says the Mackerel Chaplain, solemnly, "because they know not at what hour they, too, may be impeached. It is a serious hour we live in, and who can tell when he, she or it, may be impeached?"

Put your house in order, my boy, for if you have either committed or omitted an act whatever, you are guilty of a very high crime and misdemeanor.

Yours criminally,
ORPHEUS C. KERR.

DOES DR. JONES KNOW IT?—In a Western village a charming, well-preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She has children; among them a crippled boy, who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly allowed very great freedom in debate." The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said:

"George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you."

"Well, ma, what is it?"

"I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and——"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Ma caught her breath, but failed to articulate a response.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a kettle in which water is boiled in six minutes by friction, without any fire.

A Dreadful Convulsion of Nature.

The bark *Comet* brings from Honolulu particulars, which are published elsewhere, of the most grand and terrible convulsion of nature that has been experienced for centuries. Indeed, we remember nothing equalling it in authentic history since the catastrophe that destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii. The scene of this fearful outbreak of volcanic energy was Hawaii, the largest island of the Hawaiian group. This island is about 100 miles long by 70 miles wide, according to map measurement, and distant about 150 miles southeast from Honolulu, in the island of Oahi. It is quite mountainous, the interior forming a plateau from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, almost entirely covered by forests, and ranged by herds of wild cattle. The western shores are very high and abrupt, the eastern more gentle, and opening into wide plains where the most populous villages are found. The island, like the whole group, is of volcanic origin, and above the plateau rise several active volcanic peaks, of which Mauna Loa and Kilauea, in the southeastern portion of the island and overlooking the plains sloping to the sea, are the principal, having a highth from 10,000 to nearly 13,000 feet above the ocean. These dreadful cones are the scene of the late convulsion. They have been in a frequent state of eruption ever since they first came to the knowledge of civilization. In 1846, in 1852, in 1855, and again in 1859, one or the other burst forth with peculiar energy and destructiveness, pouring forth rivers of lava a mile wide that filled up ravines from 100 to 300 feet deep and ran hissing to the sea. The eruption of Mauna Loa in 1859 was peculiarly magnificent, and attracted great attention. The descriptions of it then published in the columns of the *Bulletin*, and later discriptions of the crater itself—a lake of fire a mile wide—may be fresh in the memory of our readers.

But the late eruption was the most terriffic and destructive, and had the most variety in the fearful circumstances accompanying it. As well as we can judge from the not very clearly written accounts that have come to hand, it is Mauna Loa only that is in decided eruption. The first explosion was at 6 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 27th, when fire and smoke burst from the earth a little to the southwest of the summit, and at a point, we conclude, about 10,000 feet above the sea. Without forewarning, except a shower of ashes from a source not definitely known, a spray of red lava was thrown high into the air, followed by a column of smoke that rose thousands of feet and arched over to the east. Successive jets of lava were thrown up subsequently and were still to be seen a fortnight afterwards by persons on the *Comet*, who describe them as rising to a probable highth of 7,000 feet in some cases, dividing fan-like at the top and making a light that was seen as far as Honolulu. The lava soon began pouring down the mountain, dividing eventually into four streams pursuing southerly and easterly directions. Within 24 hours the principal stream, running south, had made a distance of 10 miles, its course being marked by clouds of smoke and vapor.

On the 29th of March it had proceeded 15 miles. From the beginning no light was seen from it anywhere except at its source. On the 31st of March when the main stream had ceased flowing and the lava, was cooling so that it could be stood on momently, though ten or twenty feet deep, a new crater broke out several miles lower down the mountain, "with a heavy roar and a frightful crash." This new crater increased in size to a width of two miles, and threw up four different columns of lava, smoke and stones to the highth of 1,000 feet. The stream of fire that ran from this source was from 500 to 1500 ft wide, and poured into the sea after a descent of 2,000 feet in five miles of distance, at the rate of ten miles an hour. We need not repeat the awful particulars of the destruction to life, lands and all kinds of property caused by these rivers of death. They are given with appalling vividness by eye witnesses, whose statements we publish elsewhere.

But these are not the only horrors of the scene. Soon after the first eruption the air trembled with the roar of the volcano, and a succession of earthquake shocks followed, numbering about 2,000 in two weeks and culminating on the 20th of April in a shock which jostled the whole island severely, destroyed nearly every church and building in the vicinity of the mountain, opened enormous fissures in the earth, sent a wave 60 feet high rolling a qurter of a mile inland, and swallowed up or drowned nearly a hundred human beings. Off the southern point of the island, about a mile, rose suddenly a conical island 400 feet high, steaming and smoking and scattering mud over a vessel passing some distance outside. The lava river widened to a mile, flows into the sea here and has extended the shore to the new island. At last accounts, to April 15th, the disturbances continued, though with abated fury; Manuo Loa was still spouting its terribly beautiful fountains of flame and vapor, still crimsoning its sides with molten lava, and lapping with tongues of liquid fire the forests, the houses, and the very earth around its shuddering flanks. The grandeur of the spectacle, particularly at night, is spoken of as indescribable, even by those who only saw one feature of it from afar at sea. On land it was distressing in the extreme, and only the sparseness of population prevented it from being immensely more fatal.

In the presence of such a convulsion it is easy to understand the revelations of geology, and to form some idea of the character of those tremenduous forces which, still working beneath the crust of the earth, have been the chief agents in shaping its grand features. It is a comfort to believe, with most geologists, that the volcanic forces are decreasing in energy with the alleged thickening of the earths crust, and with the steady contraction of its molten core. These scientists regard such phenomena as those occurring at Hawaii, those which have thrown up new islands in the Grecian Archipelago and lately agitated the West Indies, as paroxysmal evidences of a sudsiding power, though Humboldt thought that the same phenomena are liable to occur indefinitely and on a scale equal to that evidenced in the early geological epochs. If this theory were true we might yet see Mounts Whitney, Diablo, St. Helena, Lassen and Shasta again pouring forth such streams of lava as now harmlessly cover the western flanks of the Sierra. But it is a curious fact that the most frequent and formidable outbursts of volcanic energy are now confined to isolated island peaks, where these vents of internal fury are least disastrous in their operations, and may build new continents for future races, to replace those upon which the sea appears to be slowly encroaching.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

LETTER FROM GEN. PALMER.—Gen. Palmer has written the following letter to W. A. Conn, of San Bernardino:

WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 17, 1868.

HON. W. A. CONN. DEAR SIR:—I was a long time on the overland trip returning from California, but on arriving, found your two favors from Sacramento. I was very glad to learn, which I did at Salt Lake, that our resolutions had passed your Legislature. We feel greatly indebted to you for your valuable initiative in this matter, and for your successful zeal in our cause.

I am glad to inform you that the prospects for the passage of the bill at this session of Congress, are now decidedly encouraging. The opposition of the existing northern line has been disarmed, and we feel that there is every prospect of success. The only thing that militates against us at all is the fear of members, on the eve of a Presidential election, voting for any measure that appears to be increasing the public debt. But the experience already had upon our road has so clearly shown that the Government is in reality expending nothing, that I think Congressmen are becoming so well instructed on this point that they believe their constituents may possibly understand it equally well.

If we do not succeed this session, we certainly shall the next—but the prospects are very good for success before Congress adjourns. The road to San Diego, *via* Morongo and San Gorgonio passes, from our line on the 35th parallel (which it leaves 70 miles west of the Colorado crossing,) is so important, that I should regard its construction as certain within one or two years after the completion of the San Francisco line—possibly sooner. The 1500 miles now remaining to be completed, can be finished, with proper energy, in three years and a half.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. J. PALMER.

CHLORINATION.—In California, wherever this process has been tried, it has given entire satisfaction. We believe it is the surest, best and most economical process yet applied to the working of sulphuret ores. In Amador county, the chlorination works of Coney & Bigelow have proved an entire success, and the papers of that county say it is "just the thing" to separate the gold and silver from the sulphur, lead, antimony or whatever else enwraps it. We are assured, by Mr. L. C. Gray, of this place, that in the vicinity of Grass Valley, sulphurets are worked by this process, to within 5 per cent. of the assay. It would not surprise us to see chlorination works in full blast in Yavapai county in less than three months. We have the right kind of sulphurets, and they will certainly be worked. The Bigelow spoken of above is a brother of Henry A. Bigelow, of this place.

NEW MEXICO.—We condense the following items from the Santa Fe *Gazette* of April 25:

Burglars recently broke into the house of J. M. Gallegos, in Santa Fe, and carried off a large amount of money and jewelry.

Louis Rosenbaum, merchant, of Messilla, N. M., had passed through Santa Fe, on his way to the States to purchase goods. He had with him 50 pounds of gold dust, which had been taken out of the Pinos Altos mines.

A man named J. P. W. Snyder is enquired after by his friends in New Mexico.

The Albuquerque *Review* speaks encouragingly of Railroad prospects for New Mexico and Arizona. General Palmer's report of the 35th parallel route had been accepted. It gives our route preference over all others.

THE *Guardian* is happy to learn that the Catholics of San Bernardino have in contemplation the erection of a brick church during the coming summer, on the site of the one recently burned down.

The Fort Goodwin Indian pets have, according to the *Arizonian*, started out on the war-path. They have always been on it, notwithstanding their professions of peace.

IT appears from the gold mining records of the colony of Victoria, that top capital of mines, with an aggregate yield in the short period of from seven to five years, no less a sum than $9,3[illegible]

DURING the month of February, the sum of $376,288 was coined at the mint in Philadelphia, including $169,621 in gold, $50,966 in silver, $8,900 in one cent pieces, $4,950 in two cent pieces and $120,400 in five cent pieces.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1868.

The Election.

Wednesday last was election day. Of course all our readers know that, but all of them do not know how the day passed off and what the result was in the various precincts. Neither do we, but we will try and tell what we do know. The official count will not be made for several days, and it will be two or three weeks before the Territorial Secretary will make a count of all the votes cast for Delegate to Congress. Two weeks will probably elapse before we can know the result in Pima and Pah-Ute counties. In this county, as far as heard from, the McCormick clique has been badly beaten, and the head of their party, His Excellency, Richard C. McCormick, has been rebuked, condemned and rejected by the people among whom he resided for nearly four years. In Prescott, the election was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. Considerable spirit was evinced by both parties, but, of course, the friends of the Territory were too many and too earnest for the advocates of the Governor, and the latter gentlemen knowing they were working for the exaltation of one man, and not for the interests of the Territory, felt a little abashed and demoralized. The vote of this precinct is as follows:

For Delegate to Congress,—John A. Rush received 129 votes, Richard C. McCormick, 35 votes and Samuel Adams, 3 votes.

For Members of Council,—John G. Campbell received 147, John T. Alsap 121 F. M. Chapman 153 and John Howard 45 votes.

For Members of the House of Representatives,—Thomas W. Brooks received 152, Follett G. Christie 123, Wm. S. Little 121, John Smith 152, G. R. Wilson 119, Edward Lambley 117, Samuel E. Blair 45, Calvin White 35, Edward Kerr 36 and J. W. Swilling 27 votes.

For County Recorder,—John H. Behan received 78 and C. T. Rogers 82 votes.

For Public Administrator,—John W. Simmons received 110 and Henry W. Fleury 42 votes.

For Supervisors,—Edward J. Cook received 157, Andrew J. Shanks 119, Lewis A. Stevens 118, Edwin Darling 35 and A. G. Dunn 35 votes. John M. Rountree received 148 votes for District Attorney.

Joseph Ehle and Calvin White were elected Justices of the Peace and N. P. Pierce, Constable.

RETURNS from Big Bug, Walnut Grove Weaver, Upper Hassayampa, Lynx Creek and Cary's Ranch have been received and foot up as follows: Rush 78, McCormick 20, Campbell 89, Alsap 78, Chapman 89, Howard 19, Brooks 88, Christie 78, Little 78, Smith 87, Wilson 78, Lambley 78, Blair 14, White 19, Kerr 14, Swilling 14, Behan 72, Rogers 23, Simmons 78, Fleury 20, Cook 93, Shanks 78, Stevens 78, Dunn 14, Darling 14, Rountree 93.

CHINO VALLEY.—Returns from this precinct are as follows: Rush 14, Campbell 12, Alsap 12, Chapman 12, Brooks 11, Christie 11, Little 11, Smith 12, Wilson 12, Lambley 12, Behan 7, Rogers 5, Simmons 12, Cook 11, Shanks 11, Stevens 12 and Rountree 11.

SOME liberal minded Congressman has presented a bill for the admission of Arizona into the Union as an equal partner. If he could think of nothing else to bill and present, he did well, as it is better for a man to do something than nothing. Nevertheless, we think he is ahead of time. Great changes will have to take place here before we can ask for admission, and Congress had better let the old States return, establish fraternal feeling in the family, and send the troops now engaged in protecting Custer, to the Territories to protect white settlers from the Indians.

SHOULD Governor McCormick have to go up Salt River, and from the light now before us, we think he will, his vast expenditure of money in the late campaign will hereafter weigh heavily upon his mind. No expense has been spared by him to secure an election, judging from the manner in which his friends passed around the checks. The Governor sent all the way to California for large, fancy poll-books, thus throwing off on the office of his Tucson factory, but that is nothing more than "his ways and means," for the Governor almost everything he purchased by himself and household, in New York or San Francisco, and have it brought here, free of cost, on Government wagons.

THE RETURNS from Wickenburg and the Vulture Mine are just received. In the two precincts, Rush has a majority of 1. Rogers beats Behan 11 votes for Recorder.

RADICAL PARTY AND IMPEACHMENT.—Late telegraphic dispatches inform us, says the Los Angeles *Star*, that President Johnson has been acquitted by a verdict of the Impeachment Court, upon the first article of impeachment presented by Congress. This insures the acquittal of the President upon all the charges of violation of law, as all the articles except the tenth and eleventh are founded upon the violation of the Tenure of Office law, and relate in some manner to the removal of Stanton from the War office. The article upon which the verdict of not guilty has been rendered is as follows: "Violation of the Constitution and defiance of the Tenure of Office Law by the removal of Secretary Stanton, without consent of the Senate." As a conclusion of law a verdict of not guilty of violating the law in removing Mr. Stanton, carries with it a verdict of not guilty upon the appointing of his successor, and necessarily sustains the President in any effort he may have made to obtain possession of an office wrongfully held by Mr. Stanton: thus conspiracy and other charges based upon and relating to the violation of the Tenure of Office Law, fall with the first and main article. No hope is now left the Jacobins put to impeach the Constitutional President upon purely political grounds, or acquit him upon all the charges. If convicted it will be upon the political opposition of the President to the policy of Congress, and such conviction would, as a matter of course, prove fatal to the Radical party, while an acquittal is equally fatal to their hopes of party success. There can now be no doubt that Impeachment is one of the breakers upon which the Radical party has stranded, and whether it succeeds or fails the effect will be equally fatal to their party.

TRICKEY ADAMS had his tickets printed in California, on very good paper. Strange to say they were headed "Regular Democratic Ticket," and "Peoples' Ticket." To what low tricks professional office-seekers will crawl! Mr. Adams, when speaking to the people, made it a point to forcibly impress it upon their minds that he was "the candidate of no party," yet, on election day, in some places, he tried to steamboat citizens with stool-pigeon tickets. Oh! Adams, pure, conscientious Mr. Adams! how could you thus descend to the level of His Excellency, follow in his wake, raise Democratic colors, and thereby try to decoy Democrats into voting for you? An upright man would sooner borrow money from a friend and never pay it back, steal a horse from an acquaintance, sell him, use the money and never account for it, than sail under colors not belonging to him. Don't you think so, Samuel, in your moments of reflection?

PITY the sorrows of the "Peoples'" party. Let us return thanks to God and the voters of the county for their defeat, but let us not twit them with it. Their consciences will do that little job for us. The way of the McCormackite, in Yavapai county, is hard.

BIG BUG, our old stamping ground, has turned grey. At any rate, it must be in its dotage, for its citizens voted almost unanimously for Richard C. McCormick!

THE Tucson *Arizonian* of the 16th inst., says: "A few days ago a train of three wagons, (one belonging to Tully & Ochoa, and two to one Mariano), on their way to camp Grant, when about thirty-five miles from here, were attacked by seven Indians. The men succeeded in driving the Indians off, killing two and bringing their scalps into town as a trophy." The owners of the wagons divided $300 among seven men who were with the wagons and who helped to drive off the Apaches.

An expedition sent out by General Crittenden to operate against the Apaches, returned the 15th inst., without accomplishing much.

The *Arizonian* says "the people of Prescott are filling themselves with the hope that the capital will yet return to Prescott." The editor may think so, but we assure him that the hopes of the people of this town for success are not based upon the return of the capital to Prescott. The general impression among our people is that in losing the capital they did not lose much. We get along first-rate without it. The successful working of one ten-stamp quartz mill will benefit this town more than the capital would. Besides, Mr. Editor, you will admit that in getting rid of the capital, we also got rid of several worthless, scheming, contemptible loafers and mischief-breeders.

LARGE LAND SALE.—The Los Angeles *Republican* says, that after considerable negotiation Don Abel Stearns has effected a sale of the larger portion of his lands, some 170,000 acres, lying in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, to Sam Brannan and others. This tract will be by the purchasers sub-divided into small farms and placed in this and the eastern market, at reasonable rates and on easy terms. We can now congratulate ourselves upon the accomplishment of one more long stride toward the development of this section.

B. ROSS, a brother typo, who formerly worked in this office, has abandoned the printing business, and is now teaching school at Havilah, California.

Henry Wickenburg.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Wickenburg, Arizona Territory, tells the following story:

"The sun had set seven hours before the trail which led along the Hassayampa ended in the mining town of Wickenburg. Yet, long before we reached it, we could see the glare from a distant cupola, and the regular stamp of the batteries in the distant quartz mill. Wickenburg is called after Henry Wickenburg a kind, simple-hearted German, who discovered in 1864 the famous Vulture Mine, which is now being worked with success. Mr. Wickenburg called to see us, and related, in a simple, unassuming way, the story of his great discovery. He came in with Bloomfield, in 1863, and, with another companion, he left that gold-seeker in a few weeks. The two men spent long months hunting for gold through the mountains. Wickenburg's companion at length became sick and weary, and staid in camp while his companion prospected the hills. One hot day, Henry Wickenburg, weary and faint, sat down on a hill fifteen miles from the Hassayampa, the nearest water. His spirits were all but broken, and his money spent. He was attracted by the appearance of the rock, and on examining it he found his resting-place to be the croppings of a gold-bearing quartz lode unequalled in these mountains, famous for their mines. Wickenburg returned to his companion, who would not credit his story. At length they parted—the one to return with 'Wickenburg's crazy story," Wickenburg to remain minding his treasure. Here, far from white men, surrounded by hostile Indians, with none but his wife to give him food, Wickenburg remained alone for seven months, his faith increasing in his discovery. White men came at last, and found that Wickenburg was right. The mine was taken up, and a shrewd miner, Mr. Phelps, of New York, hearing of it, hurried out, and Henry Wickenburg sold his discovery-claim, one-third of which he owns, for $85,000.

Wickenburg, through sharpers and bad investments, has lost the greater part of his fortune, but he has enough in reserve. I can never henceforth look upon gold without at once being reminded of the story of this hardy Teuton, and the toil and sufferings of those who hunt for gold. The pearl on the neck of beauty is brought from the waves at the price of the divers health.

The above, as far as we know, is correct, with the exception of the "wife" part. That is news to most of Mr. Wickenburg's acquaintances here. The imaginative mind of the writer conjured up that portion of it, sure, as we know Henry to be virtuous.

LOS ANGELES STAR.—Mr. H. Hamilton, who is well and favorably known in this Territory, has renewed the publication of the *Star*. Mr. H., while editor of the San Bernardino *Guardian* wrote and published a great deal in favor of this Territory, and knowing that he will keep on doing so, we recommend the *Star* to Arizonians as a paper well worthy of their support. It is a large-sized, good-looking sheet, and contains more reading matter than any weekly this side of San Francisco. No editor in the Southern country is more competent to make a good paper than Mr. Hamilton, as most of our citizens are aware. It is Independent Democratic; Subscription Terms: One year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1,50, in gold, or equivalent in greenbacks.

NEW VOLUME.—The Los Angeles *Republican*, entered upon its second volume May 23d, and the proprietor says the paper is now clear of breakers—financially. John H. Worth, its editor, wields a vigorous pen, and were it not for his attempts to bolster up Radicalism, we could heartily wish him and the *Republican* unbounded success.

DEAD.—Mrs. Halleck, mother of General Halleck, died at Western, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 20th ult., at the age of 73. The Utica *Herald*, in recording her decease, pays a high and deserving tribute to the virtues and Christian graces of her long and useful life.

THE Indian "Peace" Commissioners have been treating with the Sioux Indians, and as usual allowed the wily savages to get the best of the bargain, as the following, from the *Frontier Index*, will show: "Red Cloud, Man-afraid-of-his-horses, Turkey Leg and Spotted Tail, have gained a glorious victory over the poor groveling white man. They laid down their own stipulations, which were in substance, that the whites should give up northwestern Dakota, and all the interior of southern Montana—the most attractive districts, yet unexplored, in all the "New Northwest." It is expressly stated in the bond, that the forts established in the Powder river country shall be quickly abandoned, and the Indians be permitted to extend their bloody hunting grounds all the way down to the western margin of the Laramie plains, reserving the right to peep down upon the great National Highway either with or without glasses, whenever they may feel so inclined!"

HAYS CITY, Kansas, has a population of 2,200, and is still growing rapidly. The *Railway Advance*, a semi-weekly newspaper published there says freight, railroad engines, cars, and grading parties are passing "to the front" every day. The citizens of Hays amuse themselves by killing buffalo within a mile or two of the town. The first houses were put up last September.

RASEY BIVEN, editor of the Monterey, (Cal.) *Democrat*, who has been lying sick in that town, for several weeks past, is, we are glad to learn, recovering.

Letter from Camp O'Connell.

Camp O'Connell, April 8th, 1868.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—Since last writing, things have taken a radical turn, for the better I believe. General Alexander arrived at Camp McDowell about the last of March, and immediately organized a scouting force of Co. E. 1st Cav., Captain Carr and Lieutenant Grant, Co. I, 8th Cav., Major Clendenin, and Lieut. Hassan 14th Inf., Post Guide, Salazar, with 15 days rations. On the 3d of March they arrived here and were joined by Co. A, 32d Inf. Lieut. Chilson. The latter Co. were armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles and the former with Spencer carbines and revolvers. The force numbered about 170 men. General Alexander and Major Clendenin arrived before their command and had a talk with the Indians, some 200 in number, under two chiefs, "Delchayhe" and "Skivithill." The former is the miraculous gentleman I have spoken of before, the latter is a Salt river chieftain and is a Pinal. The General wished them to remain in camp until he returned, and if they wished to give him a dozen men as scouts or guides, all well, if not, to remain still and they would be safe, but any caught outside would be shot. To this they agreed and sung all night. Next morning they received a beef, and as soon as the cavalry column made its appearance over the hill, coming into camp, Skivithill and his tribe took to their heels, and made for the mountains. The other chief took it cool and remained, but during the forenoon most of his men left and about noon he departed in peace. At two o'clock the command was under way and camped at Tonto Creek the night of the 3d. The next morning they proceeded direct for the mountains on the east side. As we reached the entrance of the cañon, on the left was a small hill on which Indians were standing almost over the trail. The guide being ahead, the Indians motioned him to come up, which he did and found that Delchayhe was there. They immediately lit cigars and were joined by the Apache interpreter, Mr. Murphy, Spanish interpreter being half way up the hill. When the General and head of the column arrived he wished to know of the chief what he wanted. The chief was now alone, an Indian orderly standing about 20 paces in the rear, the remainder being behind rocks. The chief stood upon a rock that projected over the hill, with his gun in his hand and having on a blouse, shoulder-straps and a black hat. He said he had come there to meet the Capitan to declare war against the Americans, as he had made up his mind to that since the night before. He required blood and ordered the General to leave his country. He said the Capitan little (meaning Lieut. Dubois) was a good man, but the Capitans grande were bad and he would not hear of peace with them. Skivithill, with 1,000 warriors, was gone to atack our camp and herd and we would be wiped out of the country in no time. All this was accompanied by formidable gestures and at last he broke into the most abusive language. The General called the guide and interpreters down and soon after told some of the men to shut him up. The words were not finished when half a dozen bullets greeted the chief who dropped like a rock, leaving nothing to be seen of him but his breech-clout—the Apache national flag—floating for an instant and then disappeared. The Infantry and Cavalry mounted the hill immediately but the dead Indian was nowhere to be found—nothing but a tin pail remained. The General, not wishing to lose time, moved on and when the rear guard was passing the Indians again came to the front and exchanged shots but without injury to either party, I guess.

The march was continued to Bed-rock cañon where we camped for the night, and started the next morning for Meadow valley and arrived there about 3 o'clock, Sunday 5th, and saw no Indians. That night Indians were fired at by the pickets but no harm done. There is plenty of timber here, many old ruins and the place is romantic looking but the meadow is a swamp. Here a specimen of quartz was produced with a solid vein of gold in it, but I cannot vouch for its being found in the locality. Mr. Barnes, citizen from McDowell, Mr. Green, hay contractor at this camp, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brewington prospected some with various results. Mr Barnes was itching to know where the first specimen was picked up but could not find out, though all agree that the color is there. On Monday the Infantry started back, accompanied by the General; Major Clendenin and the Cavalry starting south-east in the direction of Fort Grant. As the Infantry climbed the hill, a sergeant of Co. I, 8th Cav., who was returning sick, was some distance in the rear leading his horse, which had given out, when a shot was fired from the woods, hitting the horse in the flank with a charge of buckshot. The sergeant and the Indians had it pretty warm for about fifteen minutes, when a squad of the rear guard went back, dislodged the Apaches and brought off the horse, which was shot soon after. On arriving at the top of the hill and looking in the direction the cavalry were taking, the country was studded with smokes as far as the eye could reach; complete telegraphing was going on from Meadow valley. The Infantry marched in two days to this camp, loosing a mule on the road. I forgot to say that after firing on the chief, the General immediately dispatched a corporal and 6 men in to camp, with orders to capture all the Indians in and around there. Some half a dozen were still around and were put in confinement. The next night one buck bolted, was fired at and missed, and on reaching the hill over camp, made quite a speech, cursing all Americans, &c. The day after, four Indians came in, under a flag of truce, from Skivithill; saying, as well as could be understood, that the chief was scared on seeing so many Americans and ran away, but did not intend to be hostile, and seeing the General meant him no harm, he wished to come in right away. These four were confined also. Two Apache Mohaves came in the day after the scout left, but were hunted out. The most of these Apache Mohaves have soldier's clothes on, and may be from the reservation. The other Indians say they are great thieves.

In a few days a scout will leave for Green Valley, which is to be Camp Reno instead of the first place located. This valley is ten miles from Meadow valley—west and a little south of it—a splendid place for a post and to hunt Indians. With another Post between this and Grant, with plenty of Cavalry at both, the Apaches will be kept hopping. Let the Posts be planted in the home of the reptiles at any expense, roads made and there is an end of the hostile Apaches in Arizona. Until then we can follow them and accomplish nothing. Infantry they laugh at, Cavalry and Pimas they dread—the latter the most. For anything but garison duty and escorts, with road making, infantry is useless.

RENO.

Under date of May 19th, the above correspondent informs us that there are twelve Indian prisoners at Camp Reno, and that the "outside barbarians" have tried every way to get them out. On the 18th, the mail party from McDowell to Reno, was attacked by Indians at a point east of Sugar Loaf mountain. The party killed one Indian, and seeing the hills in front cavered with the savages, the party went back to McDowell, procured a larger escort, and made the trip, all right. A scouting party was to have left Reno on the 20th ult., for Green Valley, to destroy Indian wheat fields.

Letter from Camp McDowell.

Under date of Camp McDowell, May 27th, John M. Brewington, writes us the following account of the killing of Joseph Green, and John McWhorter, by Indians, recently. Both these men were old citizens of the Territory, and had taken some desperate chances in it. They were well known in the county. Mr. Brewington, also gives his impressions of the Tonto Basin country, its Indians, etc. He speaks very highly of General Alexander and Major Clendenin. The letter says:

"You requested me, some time ago, to write you a letter about the county between Tonto Creek and Salt River. I have been all over it in the last two months. It is a very pretty country, but I am satisfied that there are lots of Apaches there and they are on the fight too.

They are getting along with the wagon road well Have, now, got as far as Tonto Creek. They will get through in about one month more.

I suppose you have heard of the death of Joseph Green; he was killed on the 13th of this month. The way it happened was this: In the fore noon of that day two Apache-Mohaves came into the post and were put in the guard house; in the after-noon, one of them got hold of an ax and hit the Sergeant of the guard, knocked him down and ran, but they killed him before he got far. The other one ran into another room and took two muskets, with bayonets on, with him, shut the door and prepared to fight it out on that line. They had to dig a hole through the adobe wall to get to him. Green, in trying to get a shot at him got a bayonet stab that caused his death the next day about noon. It passed through his left arm just below the elbow and into his body just below the heart, poor fellow, he has run a good many chances to have been killed in this way.

Still another, our old friend John McWhorter, was killed about five days ago over at Camp Reno, while herding. He was shot in three places and stripped of his clothing within sight of the post. That makes two more old mountaineers and good Indian fighters gone. Joe Green was guide at this post when he was killed. I have now got his place, but I do not think I shall keep it long, the Indians are almost too heavy for me, they are worse than ever. I think we have got the best commanding officer we ever had to stir up the devils, but his stock is all run down. I go a good deal on Major Clendenin too, I have been on three scouts with him. We killed eight bucks on the last scout in the Pinal mountains, he is a fightist, sure."

FINE SUBJECT FOR A PICTURE.—Andrew Johnson, who bearded Jeff. Davis and the other fire eaters in the United States Senate at the commencement of secesssion and fought them to the end of the struggle, is now on trial before a radical Senate, prosecuted by a radical House, and sought to be ousted from his office because he has labored to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution which Davis & Co. conspired to destroy.

Benj. F. Butler, who voted for Jeff. Davis first, last and all the time in the Charleston Convention of 1860, and aided in firing the Southern heart until it was fully ablaze, is now the chief of Andrew Johnson's prosecutors.

Horace Greely who in the New York *Tribune* justified the right of secession and urged Jeff Davis & Co. to enter upon it in 1860 before the war, and who became bail for Jeff. Davis' appearance to answer for his crimes after the war, is now in that same paper egging on the conviction and removal of President Johnson.—*Ex.*

MICHIGAN'S VERDICT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The New York *Times* says: "In Michigan, where negro suffrage was directly involved, the decision is distinct and emphatic against it. The result is somewhat surprising. Michigan is one of the most thoroughly radical States in the Union. Its public officers of all grades, its Senators and members of Congress, are among the most ultra and decided of the radical party, and they have hitherto been supported heartily and thoroughly by the popular vote. But on the question of suffrage for the colored race, the people of Michigan seem to share the prejudices of other States to the fullest extent."

A MODEL VERDICT.—A negro jury, in the South, summoned to hold an inquest over the dead body of a "culled pusson," by the name of Guy Jenkins, who had accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver, made the following report, *verbatim:*

"We de jury, de said jury, free an' 'teligent voters and 'titled to de rights of suffragement, find de said corpse before us was killed by shootin' hisself wid a revolver in his own hands, de ball passin' fru de inards ob his abdomain and goin' out fru de spine of his back bone causin' de deth ob de said Guy Jinkins.

JULIUS WARD,
Foremost ob de said Jury."

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

INDIANS AT MILLER'S.—Sunday last a party of Indians attempted to drive off a herd of cattle belonging to Miller Brothers', one mile west from Prescott, and failing to do so, they shot two oxen, wounding one so badly that he had to be butchered. The cattle were close to the house, and the men were all out at the time. Mrs. Miller saw the Indians from the house, ran between them and cattle, and succeeded in corralling them. But for her bravery and presence of mind, the red scoundrels would have made a splendid haul.

MAJOR CLENDENIN and escort arrived at Fort Whipple last week from Fort McDowell. The Major has been actively engaged in scouting after Apaches in the Salt River country recently. Our correspondents in that section speak of him as an agreeable gentleman, an industrious Indian hunter, and a good fighter. We understand he will hereafter command Camp Lincoln, on the Rio Verde, 60 miles east of Prescott.

WE are informed that a good wagon road can be made, at little cost, from Camp McDowell, on the Rio Verde, to Camp Grant, on the Rio San Pedro, and we earnestly hope Government will construct one.

MR. & MRS. BOBLETT, N. Thede, and others, came in from the Toll Gate, on the Prescott and Hardyville road Sunday last. They have seen no Indians for some time past. Their crops were looking well. The men will return in a few days.

POPULAR MAN.—Ed. Darling, proprietor of the Prescott Drug Store, of this town, must be a popular man with our citizens. It will be recollected that Mr. Darling was nominated by the defunct Peoples' Convention for Supervisor, and that he declined, publicly, to run upon their ticket, and told everybody he saw that he was not a candidate, yet his fellow-citizens gave him a vote of 35 for the office, the same number given to His Excellency, the Governor. The people of Prescott respect honest, straight-forward gentlemen, and loathe and abhor picayune trimmers.

F. A. HAMMOND, who came over here from Turkey Creek district, recently, says he saw lots of Indian sign in the mountains south-east of Charley Taylor's.

G. H. VICKROY is expected here on the 15th inst., from California and the East. It is confidently hoped that he will start work in Turkey Creek district as soon as he arrives.

INDIAN smokes were plenty on Black Mountain in the early part of the week, and Indians were seen in the Point of Rocks Wednesday last.

AN Odd-Fellow Lodge will, it is said, be started here soon. There are many Odd-Fellows here, and a good many more are ready to become Odd-Fellows.

GOOD SHOW TO BECOME RICH.—Our fellow-townsman, Gid. Cornell, received pretty good news from a brother in the States, recently. It is that a large fortune, some sixty millions of dollars, is lying in the Bank of England, for the heirs of the old Cornell Family, and Gid is one of them. A London lawyer has offered to forward to the brothers Cornel, their share of this vast sum for ten per cent. Of course there are lots of heirs in this country and England, but we hope the American branch of the family will be numerous enough to get the greater part of it, and euchre the "Johnny" boys. Hope you'll get it Gid, you are deserving of it, and we know you'll "divi" with your old shipmates, ye Concentrators.

WHAT WE THINK OF THEM.—Our opinion of the members of the wholesale and retail liquor firm of Cal. Jackson & Co., is that they are gentlemen, scholars and first-rate judges of what printers need about the close of a political campaign, when, from constant labor they become wearied and feel like shuffling off this mortal coil. Sunday morning last, as we were taking a glance at contemporaneous sheets, the welcome footsteps of Sol and Joe, two of the tastiest got up men in town, were heard upon our threshold. In a moment they entered our sanctum and presented us with two boxes filled with bottles containing champagne, brandy, whisky, etc., and vanished before we had time to say the Governor, His Excellency, Captain, Pard or anything else. We opened bottle after bottle, sampled contents, thought each and every brand first-rate, asked our friends to partake, which they did. Kept on so all day, and about sundown felt like writing a patriotic article, and did so. Next morning we awoke, looked over said article, and found it composed of such sentences as the following: The star speckled bottle; long may it let down. Jackson & Co.—long may they w-a-v-e! Hurrah for Rush! Wev'e met the enemy and they are ourn! "Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high"—our goose not the Governor's goose—for it, we think is cooked, forevermore.

REMOVAL.—Captain J. P. Hargrave, an able lawyer, a good citizen and courteous gentleman, has moved his office into the Arizona *Gazette* building, on Montezuma street. If close attention to his profession, scrupulous fidelity to the interests of his clients, a thorough knowledge of law and desire to honorably act well his part in life, would insure success, then Captain Hargrave should, in a short time, be worth a million. This is no puff; we mean every word of it.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Don't grumble at the color of this paper. It is the best we could do. Have a large stock of white paper on the road, which will soon be here.

THREATENING TO PROSCRIBE.—The fools are not all dead yet, and some of them, it seems, breathe the air of this vicinity. We have been informed that sore-headed McCormickites, on the day after election, threatened to proscribe certain persons who voted for John A. Rush. Well, let them start in on that game, if they imagine they can make anything by it. Office holders, paid hirelings and underlings of our upstart Governor had better keep their mouths closed about proscription. Drones and non-producers must be crazy when they speak of ostracising the bone and sinew, wealth and intelligence of the people of Prescott and vicinity for exercising their privileges as American citizens.

RECENTLY, below the rocks, on Granite creek, a gentleman who was out hunting, on horseback, espied some game, dismounted, fastened his horse and went in pursuit of what he thought would be his meat. He had not gone far, when happening to look around in the direction he started from, he had the supreme felicity (?) of seeing an Indian riding the animal off.

THANKS to County Treasurer Cory for favors tendered this office.

MR. KERR, an old Arizonian, recently from Wickenburg, has taken up his residence in Prescott.

JOHN G. CAMPBEL, merchant of this town, returned home from California, last week.

JOHN ROBERTS arrived here Thursday last, with the election returns of Walnut Grove and Weaver precincts. Mr. Roberts says the recent frost injured the crops slightly, on the Hassayampa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—S. Z. Pierce gives notice, in another column, of revocation of Power of Attorney given by him to John Howard. Calvin Jackson & Co. advertise fine wines and liquors for sale.

BETTING on election was indulged in pretty freely, in this town. It is a bad practice—for the losers, and a very questionable one for citizens to be guilty of.

BANNING & BEGOLE have furnished us some nice things in the vegetable line during the week.

MAJOR CLENDENIN has gone to Camp Lincoln.

THE weather is delightful.

F. A. HAMMOND has disposed of his interest in the Chloride lode, Hassayampa District, to Frank Alters. The ledge is now owned by Messrs. Alters and Beardslee, who will take out rock and have it worked at the Aztlán mill. The last rock crushed at the mill from this mine yielded well.

TO MILLMEN.—Hunter & Co., Assayers, Sacramento, California, wish to know if there is a chance for a thoroughly competent metalurgist to obtain employment here. They say, in their letter to us, that a man who understands, perfectly everything connected with the reduction of ores, erection and running of works, etc., awaits an offer from Arizona at their office.

FAVORABLE reports continue to arrive from the newly discovered quartz mining district north-east of Wickenburg. Work is being done upon some of the ledges, and the ore taken out is said to be very rich in silver. The locality of the mines, as near as we can guess is not over 10 miles southeast of Walnut Grove. May they develope extravagantly is our prayer.

DAILY MAIL.—It pleases us to learn, as we do from the Santa Fe *Gazette*, that the people of that city will soon have daily mail service from Hays City, Kansas, the present terminus of the Railroad. A telegraph from Denver, Colorado, will soon be completed. Hope it will not be long before both institutions will be extended clear through to California, through this Territory. Had we a Delegate in Congress like Gen. Clever, of New Mexico, it would not be long before we would have mail service on the Whipple, or 35th parallel route. Let us hope that John A. Rush is elected, who will use all his endeavors to accomplish this desirable object. The establishment of a post road through this part of Arizona would be a great benefit and accommodation to the whole country.

LIEUTENANT JOHN AYERS has been appointed agent for the Gila Apaches *vice* L. M. Bass, removed. So says an exchange. Better send a regiment of Cavalry to subdue them. Appointing a peace agent for those Apaches, without first walloping them good is like casting pearls before swine.

FALLING.—We notice by our exchanges that the price of wheat has taken a sudden fall all over California, in consequence of the expected heavy yield of the crop to be harvested this season. Hope it will have some effect on the flour market here.

STATUETTE OF GENERAL BAKER.—A beautiful statuette of the late General E. D. Baker, has, says the Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin*, been received here from Paris by his son-in-law, Col. R. J. Stevens, of California. It has been pronounced an excellent resemblance of the eloquent senator.

THE San Bernardino (Cal.) *Guardian* of the 23d ult., says: "Mr Newton Noble, one of the proprietors of the San Bernardino and La Paz mail line, arrived in town on Tuesday last. Mr. Noble has been stocking the road with horses and light Concord wagons, and passengers and the mails are now carried over the route with regularity and dispatch.

THE San Bernardino, (California) *Guardian* says a Hebrew High School has just been started in i s town.

GENERAL BIDWELL'S WEDDING.—We find the following notice of General Bidwell's wedding in the New York *Express* of April 17th:

"General John Bidwell, a welthy land owner of California, an ex-member of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, was married at Washington on Thursday, to Miss Annie E. Kennedy, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy. The bridesmaids were Miss Sallie Kennedy, the bride's sister; two Misses Gerolt, daughters of the Prussian Minister; two Misses Henry, daughters of Professor Henry; Miss Reynolds of Pennsylvania, and Miss Dixon, daughter of Senator Dixon of Connecticut. The groomsmen were General Wistar and W. G. Sargent of Pennsylvania. The President, General Grant, and Major General Hancock were present. The bridal party left in the evening train for New York, and will take the first steamer for California, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, who has leave of absence from his congregation.

CALIFORNIA FARMING.—The Stockton *Gazette* tells of a farmer from up the San Joaquin who purchased thirty-four tons of grain bags at an expense of $11,800, in which to sack his wheat the coming harvest. This is a sample of the extensive manner in which Californians enter into the business of farming. The weight of the sacks alone is greater than many entire crops of quite large Eastern farmers, and their cost would constitute a large income to the farmer. This is a large tax upon the farmer, as his sacks are not returned to him, and this will probably soon lead to the shipping of the grain in bulk.

MR. CHAS. BORGER, who, for several years, was Superintendent of the Big Bug Mine and Mill, near Prescott, Arizona, reached Los Angeles by the last steamer from San Francisco. He has been in California for three or four months, a considerable portion of which he has spent among the mines and mills of Nevada and Amador counties; and he now returns to Arizona, firm in the conviction that the hitherto rebellious ores of that section could be easily and profitably worked by the Kustel chlorination process. Mr. Borger is now in the employ of the Vulture Mining Company, of Wickenburg.

THE VOTE FOR DELEGATE.—At the time of going to press, Friday evening, returns then received gave Rush 332; McCormick, 152. Majority for Rush, 180. There are precincts yet to hear from, which, we think, will swell Rush's majority to, at least, 250. Behan has 36 majority over Rogers for Recorder.

New Advertisements.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noisiest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never slop over.

P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp." C. JACKSON & Co.

Prescott, June 5, 1868.

To all whom it may Concern.

I hereby revoke a certain Power of Attorney heretofore given by me to John Howard,—and give notice that I will not approve any act of said Howard as my agent.

S. Z PIERCE.

Prescott, June 6, 1868.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

....OF....

Mechanics Institute.

San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city. Every preparation will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to make the Exhibition profitable, instructive and pleasant to all parties

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast, and it is believed will exceed any other in value that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed, will prove to be the best adapted, both for display and convenience of the public, of any building ever erected in the State. The building will be perfectly water-tight, being covered with a shingle roof, so that no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the Arts and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and consequent profit which always attends such enterprises. Suitable premiums will be offered, and the specific date of opening the Exhibition will be published at some future time.

By order of the Board of Directors,

jn6m3 HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Sec'y.

Why is it

That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO.

my16

SELLING AT COST.—Manuel Ravena offers to sell his large stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, etc., for cost and freight, in order to make room for a new stock now on the road from San Francisco. Call at the Brick Store, and Frank will do the fair thing by you. my16

Goods well Bought, Sell Themselves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods; by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.

my30 D. HENDERSON & Co.

Prescott Advertisements.

STILL IN THE FIELD!

GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT!

FURTHER REDUCTION!

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN

GO THE PRICES!

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH UPON

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods,

Mission and Pioneer Mills Woolen Goods,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

Confectionery, Stationery,

Meerschaum Pipes,

Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Nuts, Figs, Dates,

Henry's and Spencer's Improved Rifles, Colt's Pistol's, Blasting and Sporting Powder, Fixed Ammunition, Caps, Fuse,

Clocks, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ We can and shall run a lively opposition to high prices.

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

my16

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand:

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.
WILLIAM E. DENISON.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILLIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries,	Provisions,
Wines,	Liquors,
Tobacco,	Cigars,
Clothing,	Dry-Goods,
Boots,	Shoes,
Tinware,	Hardware,
Paints,	Oils,

&c., &c., &c.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

West Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, April 4, 1868.

MONTEZUMA SALOON,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE TO their friends, and the public generally, that this well-known, comfortable and favorite resort is now engineered by them, and is well supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

The Montezuma will be kept in a neat, clean and cosy style.

A. J. SHANKS,
N. P. PIERCE.

Prescott, Arizona, March 21, 1868.

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform the people of Prescott and surrounding country, that he has leased the shop, tools, etc., of the Miller brothers, at their ranch, one mile west from Prescott, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a workmanlike manner.

Horse, mule and ox shoes will be kept constantly on hand, and I shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction in this branch of the business.

JOHN BUCKLEY.

Miller's Ranch, May 20, 1868.

LOST!

On the road between Prescott and Williamson Valley,

A Colt's Six-Shooter,

Army size. Handle covered with buckskin.

A reward of five dollars will be paid to the person leaving the aforesaid pistol at the office of the Miner. D. R. POLAND.

Prescott, May 20, 1868.

Why is it

That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO.

my16.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale—

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. E. DARLING.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, Arizona,

....DEALERS IN....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all who have seen and examined it, to be

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.

my16 La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER,	CRACKERS,
CHEESE,	BACON,
LARD,	PICKLES,
PORK,	OYSTERS,

LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week, or month, on reasonable terms.

J. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

IF YOU WANT

Good Wines and Liquors,

Go to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

The Footsteps of Decay.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburg *Review*, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon:"

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide,
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting-place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us wake
We disappear.

Long ere the lamp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair—
Age came, and laid his finger there—
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The steps that roved so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and woe
When age comes on!

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness, and good looking women.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace, and purity of heart.

Three things to like—Cordiality, good humor and mirthfulness.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—Good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

A DUTCHMAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Ish a bachlor mit a frow un more ash a tozzen children. Two udder frows vot I got livin, pese ted. My age is about fifty, tirty leven, sixteen, some vere along dere, vich accounts for my having blue eyes unt big feet. I dakes lager bair mit mine coffee un goes to church cept it be sontay, ven I stay to home in der garden. I never swears py tam, un I always did. I goes out walken every afternoon before preakfast mit a horse un puggy, and am sick aped all de vile mit goot health. I pese a crate bolidishun. At the last vorth ov July I voted six dimes for der Bacific Railroad for President. Ven I gets married I vants every pody to comb to der funeral. No cards. That's the kind of man vot I am.

A LAND OF DESPOTISM.—Senator Doolittle, in a letter to a democratic meeting thus concludes:

From where I stood this morning upon the steps of the capitol, with the flag of the union over me, I can look at a land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I visit Mount Vernon, and sit down by the tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of a military dictatorship more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country on the globe. Constitutional liberty is already bound, scourged, and crowned with thorns here, in her own sacred temple.

Shall the general of the army, urged on by the jacobin chief priest, crucify her on this sacred capitol hill, in her own house, under her own banner, amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the Old World?

Let the people answer.

AN AFFECTING APPEAL.—A learned counsel, in the middle of an affecting appeal in court, on a slander suit, let fly the following flight of genius:

Slander gentlemen, like a boa constrictor of gigantic size, and immeasurable proportions, wraps the coil of its unwieldy body about its unfortunate victim, and, heedless of the shrieks of agony that come from the inmost depths of the victims soul, loud and reverberating as the mighty thunder that rolls in the heavens, it finally breaks its unlucky neck against the iron wheel of public opinion, forcing him to desperation, then to madness, and finally crushing him in the hideous jaws of moral death.—Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

About Philosophers.

Several thousand years ago the Greek philosophers had a dispute as to the true size of the sun. The majority maintained it was "just the size it looks to be." Anaxagoras, with more daring mind, hazarded an opinion that it might be as large as all Greece, and got ridiculed for his pains; while Anaximander committed the outrageous folly of supposing that it might be "twenty-eight times as large as the earth"—for which that ancient *savan* came nigh being stoned to death.

In like manner, our Radical philosophers in Congress are now disputing as to the size and power of the Constitution of the United States, Uncle Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner agree that it is no bigger and of no more value than a Connecticut pumpkin; while Fessenden and Sherman, more conservative, think it might be made large enough to cover the State of Rhode Island. To this, Gov. Sprague objects; but is willing to compromise on a concession that the instrument, if properly applied, might possibly be used as a sort of dish cover, with its edges resting around the rocky shores of all Naragansett Bay.

Modern science has taught us that the sun is twelve million times larger than this green football on which we live—that this earth, in fact, if dropped upon its surface, would be not much bigger than a molehill. And so, some day before long, our Radical marchs at Washington may wake up to find, that the Constitution of the United States is ten million times larger, and of more value than the whole kit and kaboodle of miserable Radical worms who are laboring in their blindness and narrowness of view to belittle its proportions and deny its authority.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY E. D.—The New York *Tribune* discussing the propriety of Congress granting the subsidy asked by the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., has the following:

The Kansas Pacific Railway pushes "the plains" further and further west, saves the Government the necessity and expense of permanent forts and narrows the fields of operations against the Indians. Of all the propositions to reduce the public expenditures and lessen taxation, none is so practical as to devote to the Pacific Railway laborers the money now spent upon soldiers on the plains. It costs $2,000,000 a year to support a regiment of cavalry there. Every fifty miles of the route completed dispenses with the need of a regiment of troops. This saving is equal to the interest on over $33,000,000 of Government bonds. If the extension of this road to the Pacific saved to the Treasury the cost of only three regiments of cavalry the economy would be $6,000,000 per annum, the interest on $100,000,000 of public debt. There is no retrenchment so practical as to speedily complete this railroad. The reduction of the army and the diminution of the military expenses are attainable only through the extention and completion of the Pacific Railways.

A LETTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE SAVIOUR.—F. Wilson has filed in the United States District Court for copyright, the copy of a letter said to have been written by Jesus Christ and found 65 years after his crucifixion, about 80 miles from Iconium. It is said the letter was found under a stone, on the face of which was written, "Blessed is he that shall turn me over." All people that saw it, prayed to God earnestly, and desired that he would make known to them the meaning of this writing, that they might not attempt in vain to turn it over. In the meantime came a little child and turned it over, without help, to the admiration of all the people that stood by; and under this stone was found a letter written by Jesus Christ, which was carried to Iconium, and there published; and in it was written the Commandments, signed by the Angel Gabriel, 98 years after our Saviour's birth, to which is added King Abaru' letter and our Saviour's answer, and also His miracles, and a full description of his person, in Sentulus' epistle to the Senate of Rome.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.—The *Alta* gives the following synopsis of the Homestead Act: "The General Homestead Act provides that no property shall be decmed a homestead, or be exempt from forced sale under execution, unless a declaration that the land claimed as a homestead, has been filed for record; and the Probate Law provides that after the death of a man, leaving a widow or child, the Probate Court, "if there is no law exempting property faom execution," shall set apart for the use of the heirs, certain persoual property and a homestead. There is a statute exempting property from execution, and as the General Homestead Act requires the record of a claim, it has generally been supposed that the Court could not set apart homesteads, to the prejudice of creditors, but the Supreme Court decides that it can. If a married man is living on a piece of land, he cannot have an exempt homestead there, without filing a claim, but his widow is entitled to one. This claim is subject to any prior mortgage or lien, but it is not subject to any personal debt of either wife or husband.

THE secrets of health are as follows: First keep warm; second, eat regularly and slowly; third, maintain regular bodily habits; fourth, take early and very light suppers; fifth, keep a clean skin; sixth, get plenty of sleep at night; seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company; eighth, keep out of debt, don't set your mind on things you don't need; tenth, mind your own business; eleventh, don't set yourself up for a sharper of any kind; twelfth, subdue curiosity; thirteenth, avoid drugs.

REFINED salpetre is one of the best remedies for sore gums or throats. Take a bit as big as a pea and let it slowly dissolve in the mouth, and from time to time repeat this, and great relief will be experienced. We have known several inflamed throats—with a tendency to ulceration—entirely cured by this single remedy.

ONE drachm of alumn reduced to an impalpable powder, 3 drachms of nitrous spirit of ether, mixed and applied to the tooth on cotton is a good remedy for the toothache.

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,
Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please, and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14.

"MAGNOLIA"
BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

....DEALER IN....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,
.... AND ....
FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E. BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.
Prescott, February 21, 1868.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Joseph Beebe, Plaintiff, *vs.* N. K. Lamson, Defendant.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lamson, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of one thousand four hundred ninety-three and 75-100 dollars, ($1,493 75-100) on a certain promissory note, drawn and executed by you, and in favor of the above plaintiff, bearing date of "San Francisco, March 8th, 1867," with interest at the rate of one and one half per cent. per month.

And, also, for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, drawn and executed by you to the above named plaintiff, to secure the payment of said note, and bearing same date of said note, and duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder for said county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, all of which is more minutely shown in plaintiff's complaint, to which direct reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE Hebrew *Messenger* states that there are in New York City 80,000 Hebrews, or more than one-fifteenth of the entire population.

THERE were nearly 30,000 births in New York City last year; 7,513 marriages and 23,259 deaths.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.

La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells	20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station	27 miles
From Desert Station to Granite Wash	12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station	10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's	5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's	12 miles.

Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

☞ The Indians are peaceable on the route.

W. D. FENTER.
Desert Station, March 14, 1868.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER,

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,	Hats, Caps,
Hosery,	Fancy Goods,
Groceries,	Provisions,
Liquors,	Hardware,
Crockery,	Tinware,
Oils, Paints,	Lamps,
Drugs and	Medicines,
Saddles and	Saddlery,

Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements. More varieties than anyother one House in the Territory.

Arizona City, May 14. my30

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Prescott Advertisements.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

ARIZONA STAGE COMPANY.

The Mail will arrive and depart as follows:

Arrives at Prescott on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Prescott on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Arrives at and leaves La Paz Tuesdays and Saturdays.
" and leaves Wickenburg, Mondays, Thursdays.

A Stage will leave Wickenburg every Thursday, with the mails, connecting, at La Paz, with the California mail service, under the supervision of the contractors, Messrs. Clurgage and Ballard, who will forward passengers, by stage, from San Bernardino to La Paz, every Wednesday. From thence they will be conveyed by the undersigned, by stage, to Wickenburg, where through passengers will be furnished with saddle-animals to carry them over the mountains, to Prescott.

Passengers leaving San Bernardino on Wednesday evening, will arrive in Prescott on the following Tuesday; those leaving Prescott on Wednesday, will arrive in San Bernardino the following Tuesday.

Agents—J. Goldwater, La Paz; W. K. Ferris, Wickenburg.

JAMES GRANT,
Contractor and Proprietor.
Prescott, April 24, 1868.

Estate of John P. Bourke, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at her residence in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HARRIETT A BOURKE,
Administratrix.
Prescott, April 30th, 1868.

ARIZONA MINER
Book and Job Printing Office.

.... THE ....

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

.... OF THE KIND ....

IN THE TERRITORY.

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PRESCOTT, A. T."

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Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M
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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868. NO. 24.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Probate Judge ..... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F PIATT,
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Clerk of District Court, ... E W. WELLS, JR

TERMS OF COURTS

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October

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AND
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TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER Office, several hundred pounds of

OLD TYPE METAL,

Which we desire to sell.
MARION & WEAVER.
Prescott, March 28, 1868.

Why is it

That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Excellent Butter

Can now be purchased from LEVI BASHFORD, at his store in Prescott, next door to the Pioneer Drug Store. my16

Aztlan Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.

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EDWIN DARLING, W. M
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500,000 SHINGLES

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

An Able Document for the Times.

We do not know that we have ever read an abler document than the following address adopted by the Democratic Convention of West Virginia. The address embodies, with remarkable brevity and power, an exposition of the unconstitutional and revolutionary policy of the Radical party. It is a document which should be in the hands of, and read by, every American citizen. Read and give it to your neighbors. It is beyond all question the best political document of the times.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy.

Since 1861 the harmony of the nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result.

While the war for the Union was in progress its successful issue was anticipated as the guarantee of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic effort in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people.

The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed.

Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated.

A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal Government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion.

A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interests of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produced it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations with the Government.

Congress has constantly prevented that resumption.

They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the Federal Constitution.

Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing.

Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions.

Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States.

The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law makers, is as sacred as our constitutions, and as indestructible as our Government.

Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible Federal power.

When Congress abolished the local governments of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system.

When it erected military establishments in their stead it introduced the most abominable feature of despotism.

In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political future of the South into negro hands.

To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands.

Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, the vicious, and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either, by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations.

By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States.

Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results.

It found civil governments in successful operation; it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier-generals supreme for all purposes.

Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders.

Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide.

Southern law is what the sword may decree.

Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy.

The military governments found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of war.

They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness.

The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished.

Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation.

General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes.

Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation.

Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes.

Such is the condition of the South.

A military despotism is over her people.

The hand of lawless violence threatens them

Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead.

The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness.

Present suffering surrounds them.

Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune.

The foes of the nation are at her feet.

Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invoked the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South.

The entire country feels it.

Northern business languishes for want of Southern trade.

Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty.

Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging their bread.

A commercial crash is imminent, and business stands still and trembles at the prospect.

The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed.

The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed.

The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless, and in rags.

The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of TAXATION upon the North and West,

The Southern States can render no assistance while the Government grinds them with an iron heel.

If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability.

As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freemen, they would not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The delaration of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the future of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic.

The national Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of Radical majorities.

Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization.

A valuable adjunct in the work is the exclusion of white intelligence and experience from participation in the Government.

The guarantee of success is the red right hand of the War Department.

A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets, and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land, the American people have learned liberty to no purpose, and will deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of Radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice.

Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters.

A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds.

If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the result will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000.

It cost the holders $1,250,000.

The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar.

They would give to the bondholders a currency, different from and better than that used by the people.

Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy.

A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice.

By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender *for all debts*, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships.

Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights, and bleeds, and dies?

Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and value among the people, are paid in paper.

If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should not it suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the Government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support.

Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor.

Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt.

Toil produces; bonds consume.

Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders share their advantages and pay nothing for the privilege.

Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the Government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none.

A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican with effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life.

Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation.

Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living.

Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system.

The laws are evaded; the officers are bribed; the country is robbed.

Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy; and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is appplied to worse than useless purposes.

The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the Government under some of the earlier administrations.

That institution feeds, clothes, and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics, and greedy adventurers, backed by the Federal army.

It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself.

The military establishments at the South are another item of useless and extravagant expenditures.

It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.

High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process.

The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars.

Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the day of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land?

Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured?

We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and reestablish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred.

The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest, permanent and satisfactory settlement.

If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture.

The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned the land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passsions.

Tet the provisions be applied, and representatives at [illegible] South be elected by the unqualified vo[illegible] of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the conditions imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact and in freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate.

The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief.

When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress.

The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation, will decree that negroes like white men, must either work or starve.

The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unneccessary, and with their disappearance tax payers will thank God and take courage.

A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue.

The national banks suggest another opportunity for retrenchment.

They own between three and four millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. The bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business and earn the profits of banking proper.

The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business.

They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital that they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people.

Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public.

The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tender as banking currency, will effect the needed result, and another sink hole for the earnings of laborers will be most effectually stopped.

In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed; and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized.

Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed.

Investigating committees should be abolished.

Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned.

The Indian wars like the last should be avoided.

Territorial purchases should be suspended.

Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt.

A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks, and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years.

The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety.

Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

A NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE.—To ascertain what is gained or lost per cent. by selling an article for which a specified sum has been paid, annex two cyphers to the difference between the cost and selling price, divided by the cost, and the quotient will be the loss or gain per cent. Paid 30 cents for a book, and sold it for 36 cents. What per cent did I gain?

Operation: 36—Selling price.
30—Cost.

30)600

20 per cent. gained.

Another method. Paid 80 cents for a book and sold it for 72 cents. What did I lose?

Operation: 80—Cost.
72—Selling price.

80)800

10 per cent. loss.

To ascertain for what an article which has cost a specified sum should be sold, so as to gain a proposed per cent. multiply the cost by 100 with the per cent. added, cut off two figures on the right, and the figures to the left will be the price for which the article should be sold. Paid 30 cents for a book. For how much must I sell it so as to realize 20 per cent. profit?

Operation: 30—Cost.
120—100 with per cent added.

36(00 I must sell it for thirty-six cents.

HORSE SENSE.—Old Rusty, of Berry Creek, has a horse named "Blue Lightning," of which he relates the following exhibition of good horse sense: The horse was running in the vicinity of the Berry Creek House, in company with a colt, and one day came to the top of the hill above the house, and neighing sufficiently loud to be heard, would turn and walk off. Finding that he was not followed, he returned and repeated the performance. Still finding himself unheeded, he approached the house, and went through the same performance. Mr. Johnson, who was at work about the mill, supposed the horse wanted to be put into the barn, and gave him no attention. The horse then crossed the bridge, and approaching Old Rusty, placed his nose upon his shoulder, whinnied, and started off. Seeing that he was not followed, he again returned, and getting behind Old Rusty, placed his head against him and began pushing him across the bridge. It was then noticed for the first time that the colt was not with the horse. The horse then led the way up the hill, occasionally looking back to be certain that he was followed, and off some distance to an old well or prospect hole into which the colt had fallen, and from which it was unable to extricate itself. Shovels were procured, and the earth excavated so that the colt was released from its perilous position. "Blue Lightning" then testified his joy and friendship for the colt, and thanks to those who had responded to his call, in a manner as eloquent and expressive as it is possible for a horse to do. How much short of reasoning was the instinct of this brute?—*Oroville (Cal.) Record.*

THE spiritualists have been holding a confab with the spirit of N. P. Willis. He said he was as happy as he cared to be, and in conjunction with Edgar A. Poe, would soon issue, through the organism of Lizzie Doten, a poem that would delight the people. Bully for the poem; spirit it out.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1868.

Latest from Washington.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday's mail brought the following good news, which we copy from the Los Angeles *News* of June 2d:

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Williams moved that the Court proceed with the second article, which was agreed to, and the result, by vote, was then taken on the third article with the same result. Mr. Williams then moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court, do now adjourn *sine die*, which was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 16. Those voting no were Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McOury, Norton, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Vickers. Before announcing the vote the Chief Justice said if there were no objections the clerk would be directed to enter a judgment of acquittal, on the third and eleventh articles, which was done. The Chief Justice then declared the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, to stand adjourned without day. The members of the House then adjourned to their chamber.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Stanton leaves the War Office. The Senate will probably confirm Gen. Schofield to-morrow, as Secretary of War.

THE ELECTION.—Returns from all the precincts in this county, except Beaver Valley and Walnut Creek, have been received, giving Rush 404 votes and McCormick 184. Majority for Rush in this county 220 votes. Partial returns have been received from Yuma and Pima counties giving Rush a majority of 6 in Yuma and McCormick 140 in Pima, leaving Rush a majority of 86 in all the places heard from. Persons in this town, we are informed, claim to have news from Pima county giving McCormick 500 majority South of the Gila. We have received no news from that quarter and cannot say how far these reports may be credited.

WASTE OF POWDER.—Since the nomination of Grant for President, and Colfax for Vice President, the Radicals of California have burnt a great deal of good powder. Well, if they can stand it we can. Next September they will be reproaching themselves for throwing away their money for powder to give *eclat* to the nomination of two such bitter, homeopathic pills. No use, gentlemen, the people will smoke Grant out and knock Schuyler sky high. Both candidates will die young, and in order that their friends may be prepared for that, to them, sad event, we furnish without cost, the following epitaph:

Grant and Colfax both lie here,
Victims of Negro suffra-g-e.

Two sets of Delegates from California were on hand and claimed seats in the Chicago Convention. Only one was admitted.

Delegates from the Southern States were admitted to full membership, black and white *lo mismo*.

THE Chicago Convention changed the name of the Republican party to the "National Union Republican party." That settles it—a union of whites and negroes, a union of the Legislative power and the bayonet, a union of the bureau and the Internal revenue mills. Stand from under, white folks, the thing will soon "bust."

FROM SOUTHERN UTAH.—Last mail brought us two copies of the Rio Virgen *Times*, a weekly paper printed at St. George, Utah. From it we learn that our Mormon brethren are getting along swimmingly in their "Dixie." The *Times* says the farmers of Pah-Ute, in this Territory, had commenced to harvest their wheat crops in May. The air of St. George was fragrant with the smell of flowers from the gardens, in May. The trees and vines were groaning under fruit, and everything around there looked well. Keep on improving and beautifying the wilderness, Brother Johnson, the people of Northern Arizona are doing the same thing, and will, ere long, meet and shake hands with you and yours on the line of the two Territories.

GEORGE C. GORHAM is in San Francisco. The *Call* calls him George Coolie Gorham, and thinks, now that he is "Grand Radical ring-master" for the State of California, he will give the *Union*, *Bulletin* and *Alta* fits for opposing him while he was running for Governor.

It is said that Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered to sell himself to the President for $40,000.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* has hoisted the name of H. H. Haight, as its first choice for Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, and we hope he will be the man. He is every way competent to discharge the high and important duties of the office.

The Chicago Convention, Platform and Nominees.

The brown-stone front Radical Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 20th ult., and, in fear and trembling, nominated Ulysses S. Grant, for President, and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President. Had it not been for the fear of losing the next election it would have choked Grant off, and nominated Fred Douglass, Ben Wade, Ben Butler, or some other mongrel. Grant, as every body knows, is no more fitted to guide the ship of state in these troublous times than a donkey is to pilot a steamboat up the Colorado. He may be a hearty eater, a reticent Napoleon and a first class smoker, but he is no statesman. His running mate, Schuyler, has gained what little reputation he has by being the blackest of the Black Republicans, and by swallowing Jefferson's Manual. Should Grant and Colfax be elected, the radicals and negroes will have a good time of it and the country will go to the dogs at railroad speed.

The platform is like the candidates, sectional, and bigoted. It goes in for forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the South, and sneakingly admits that, the Northern States have the right to settle that question for themselves, as will be seen by the second resolution, which is as follows:

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

It congratulates the country upon the assured success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which it falsely asserts, has rescued the South from anarchy and ruin. The reverse is the truth. It denounces every form of repudiation, although it has repudiated the Constitution and laws. It is in favor of light taxation, but does not recommend the abolition of the "Bureau" or any other monster Radical invention for robbing the tax-payers. It talks about running the Government economically and prates about reforming abuses that have crept in under Johnson's administration! Wonder if Johnson didn't find them there. We rather think he did. It regrets the death of Lincoln, and abuses Johnson shamefully, and accuses him of innumerable crimes. It throws out a milk-sop to naturalized citizens, and reminds the soldiers and sailors who conquered the South that, because Congress gave them small pay, smaller pensions and bounties, they should not throw off on the Radical party. It declares its sympathy for the oppressed people of all nations who are struggling for their rights, yet it presses the heel of military despotism upon a portion of the people of our own country. Then, for fear something might turn up, they "resolved that the adjournment of this Convention shall not work the dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time or place that the Republican Executive Committee shall designate." That means something. It is a new thing, without precedent, and looks as though they were afraid of Grant, or had an idea of withdrawing him from before the country and proclaiming him Dictator, in case his election should appear doubtful. Carl Schurz introduced two resolutions, the first in praise of rebels who had turned Radicals; the latter hailing the efforts now being made to Africanize the country. The platform was gotten up wholly with a desire to catch northern suckers, please bondholders and office-holders, and tickle the negroes of the south. It is like the candidates, sectional. Its framers hadn't the manliness to espouse the cause of universal suffrage north, because the people have rejected it; but, south, where they have the power, they cram it down the throats of the people with the bayonet. What a platform, what a party!

THE Leavenworth *Times* lectures its Radical contemporaries for indulging in fulsome praise of the New U. S. Senator from Arkansas, A. McDonald, who, according to it, "is utterly unqualified for the high position," What's the difference, he can vote just as Sumner says.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—HIS SPEECH.—A dispatch dated Chicago, May 23d, says: Gen. Grant was serenaded last evening. After the band had played "Hail to the Chief," Grant appeared at the door of his residence. In response to loud calls, Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, introduced the General to the crowd. General Grant said:

"*Gentlemen*—Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without a desire to cultivate that power, it is impossible for me to find words to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is that to whatever position I may be called by you, I will endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record of the past."

Colfax then came forward, endorsed the platform, praised Grant, and predicted victory.

RASEY BIVEN, late editor of the Monterey *Democrat*, died at Monterey, California, May 21st. Mr. Biven was an old Californian, and had been connected with the press of the Golden State for many years past.

IT is said that a large majority of the people of Cuba are in favor of being annexed to this country.

Letter from Tonto Valley.

CAMP IN TONTO VALLEY, June 2d, 1868.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—About the middle of May, a scout went to Green Valley to locate the Post, and did so, and while returning killed two Indians. Camp Reno will be about 80 miles from Camp McDowell, near the same distance from Camp Whipple and about 150 miles from Fort Grant. It is situated in some of the finest country in Arizona, and right at home with the Indians.

The other day, the party that murdered McWhorter came within speaking distance of camp, and wished to know if we wanted silver or gold; they said they had plenty of it and would like to trade, and that they could wipe us out any time they felt like it. We could not get them close enough to reach them with our guns. They seemed as innocent as lambs of the murder of McWhorter but they told the interpreter that they would mash his head at the first opportunity. At this time we had twelve of their men prisoners and they began to get uneasy. One of them, going to the creek for water, under charge of a sentinel, after filling his pail turned around as if to return and let the sentinel have the contents of the pail in the eyes, broke ground, and after an exciting chase, got clear. The sentinel, like many more here, was lame with the scurvy and could not run.

On the 22d of May, we all moved on to this side of the mountain. A few days after, the chief's brother, who was one of our prisoners and the best looking Indian in the tribe, attempted to make his escape and was shot dead by the guard. The remainder of the prisoners are rather inclined to remain. Chief Delchayhe's brother was named "Rising Sun" and was thought more of by the tribe than any other Indian. He had been cautioned against trying to escape, but said he was bound to go and, if killed, his bones would neither make silver nor gold. So the "Rising Sun" of the tribe is set.

To-morrow the greatest scout of the season goes out to destroy crops, Indians and rattlesnakes. The Indians brag about their large crops of wheat, but I think they have more than they will reap. The commander of the District is on the go and the Indians are kept hopping; more so than ever before. Forty miles more takes us home, and about the latter end of August will find us there, making pretty near a year in completing the road and I doubt if harder work has been done by soldiers in these parts, but the end of the work pays for all. Central Park, New York, would be laid in the shade alongside of Green Valley and I doubt if Prescott will stand the test. There are, already, big stories of gold being around there, but until I have sound proof I will not try to excite any one. All who want farms should come out and take a look around; there are no toll gates on the road, as yet, between Prescott and here, but there must be numerous paper thieves as more than one-third of the MINERS do not reach here.

RENO.

The Los Angeles (California) *Star* of May 30th, furnishes us with the following items:

"Mr. Nathan Bowers and wife, Capt. E. D. Baker and wife, Geo. Bowers, Mr. Wilson, D. Henderson, and Mrs. Mahnken, wife of Major Mahnken, of Fort Whipple, arrived in the city by the steamer, and will start for Prescott at once.

A large lot of wagon timber was brought down by the steamer Orizaba, for the manufacture of wagons for the Vulture mine. Goller's factory has turned out eight wagons for Arizona, part of a contract of thirty. They are specimens of first-rate workmanship, and demonstrate the fact that all kinds of wagons as well as carriages can be made here as cheaply and as well as in San Francisco.

Mr. J. B. Frink, who came down from San Francisco on the last steamer, takes out to Wickenburg twenty Chinamen, for employment in the Vulture mine. He also engaged in San Francisco twenty-two white miners.

The *Miner* says the news from the mining districts is encouraging. The placer mines on the Hassayampa, Lynx and Big Bug creeks, etc., were paying well. It should be stated, however, that the paying spots are limited in extent, and are probably all occupied.

Not at all, friend Hamilton. You must be aware of the existence of Black Canon, Slate, Turkey, and numerous other crecks in this vicinity, the "paying spots" in which are untouched, plenty and rich enough to pay fair wages when properly worked.

HARDYVILLE.—Mr. W. N. Ballard arrived here on Sunday last, from Hardyville, Arizona, from whom we learn that the mining prospects in that locality are quite flattering, and that miners are prsoecuting their work with the utmost vigor, and are sanguine of realizing at no distant day very handsome returns. Mr. Ballard traveled the entire distance from Hardyville to this place alone, and did not see an Indian on the whole route The weather on the desert was extremely cold.—*San Barnadino (Cal.) Guardian, May* 30.

IMPROVING.—With the advent of spring and the improved condition of the roads, business of every description is improving; our farmers are busy haying; our mechanics are generally employed; our mills are running and supplying us with flour and lumber, in fact our town and its surroundings are beginning to wear the appearance of thrift and industry.—*Ibid.*

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—The Santa Fe *Gazette*, of a recent date says that three Mexicans were to have been hung on the 22d ult, for the crime of murder.

MORE ABOUT SULPHURETS.—As everything touching upon the sulphuret question is of interest to a large class of our readers, we print the following from the *Alta*:

"Lately the attention of miners has been attracted to the Rittenger Sizing Boxes and Percussion Table, which have been tried in the Gold Valley mill and have given complete satisfaction; and as there are many inquiries about them, and indeed a general demand among quartz miners for information about them, we describe them. They have been used in Hungary many years, and are therefore not untried. Their material is wood and construction simple, so they are cheap and can be made by any carpenter. They require little power and no attention, do their work well and last a long time.

The sands run from the mortar of a five-stamp mill into a sluice which is four inches wide at the head, ten at the foot, and twelve feet long, with a grade three quarters of an inch to a foot. Near the head of the sluice is the first sizing box, which is a hopper, or hollow pyramid, the mouth being as wide as the sluice, and a foot long. The hopper is a foot deep, and at the bottom is a discharge through a pipe half an inch in diameter. This box has sulphurets at the bottom and water above, so the current flows evenly over it. The sluice being narrow and the current strong, only the coarsest sulphurets drop in here. The discharge allows the sulphurets to run out as fast as they enter the box. Three feet below the first hopper is another, seventeen inches wide, twenty eight inches long and seventeen inches deep. The width of the sluice is greater here, the water is shallower and the current slower, so the sulphurets which sink into this box are finer. The third box is three feet further down, ten inches wide, and three feet long and two feet deep This catches the finest sulphurets, and the matter that passes over is worthless. Kustel, speaking of sorting or sizing sulphurets, says 'the pointed boxes are the best of all contrivances for this purpose.'

But the sulphurets thus caught are far from being clean, and contain a large proportion of sand. From the Rittenger box they run out upon the Rittenger percussion table, which is four feet wide and eight feet long. It is a strong, smooth table, with low sides, has a grade of half an inch to the foot, longitudinally, none transversely, and hangs upon iron rods. On one side is a cam-wheel, which strikes the table from sixty to ninety blows a minute, knocking it sideways three quarters of an inch against strong springs, which throw it back immediately. The sands from the sizing box run upon the upper corner of the table, on the side next the springs If the table stood still the sand and sulphurets would run down near the side upon which they start; but the percussion throws the sulphurets over to the other side, the heaviest and cleanest going farthest. The matter discharged within a foot of the cam side is first class sulphurets, and as soon as dry is ready for roasting; that from the next foot is second class, and should go over the table again, and that from the two feet on the spring side is worthless sand. Usually two such tables are made together, and present a surface eight feet square, with a board partition down the middle. Three such double tables are needed for a ten-stamp quartz mill; two to take the matter from the sizing boxes, and one to take the second class sulphurets from the other."

RECOVERED FROM INDIANS.—In August, 1865, it will be remembered that a family named Amelon traveling from San Antonio to Arizona, were attacked by Indians near Tucson, and all killed except two children, who were carried into captivity At the request of friends who had reason to believe that the children were still with the Apaches, General Mason, last September, took steps to ascertain that fact and recover them and has recently received from Headquarters Department of California the desired information. On the 27th of January, 1867, the commander of the post of Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, received by exchange from the Sierra Ancha Indians, one of these children, the youngest, a boy about five years old—the other boy froze to death in the Pinal mountains during the winter of 1866. The boy is doing well and awaiting an opportunity to be sent to his relations in Germany.—*San Antonio* (Texas) *Herald.*

THE Democratic platform of California contains the following resolutions on Negro domination and the eight hour system:

Resolved, That it is not only the patriotic duty, but the deliberate purpose of the Democratic party never to submit to be governed by negroes, nor by those claiming to be elected by negro suffrage, and we do earnestly recommend the adoption of this resolution by the National Convention of the Democratic party which shall assemble in July next.

Resolved, That the eight hour system of labor is a Democratic measure, and ought of right to become a national principal—making eight hours a legal day's work on all the public works in the United States, and that our delegates to the National Convention are requested to use their endeavors to insert this declaration in the National platform.

OUR sweetheart sends us word that she has a beau and we had best look out. Well, we are unable to help it and were not consulted in the matter. We have been at a loss whether to weep, laugh or swear, but have concluded to act in opposition to our own wishes, upon the principle that if one wishes a pig to go one way, he must drive it the other.—*Arizonian.*

Well, that settles the matter. We always thought you were a hog from your pitiable grunting in the *Arizonian*, and it seems your sweetheart is of the same opinion.

CAMP RENO CORRESPONDENCE.—We call attention to the letter of our correspondent at this place. "Reno" seems to like the country commonly known as Tonto Basin. It is well watered and timbered, and of course, affords excellent pasturage. The climate is mild; corn, wheat, ect., are grown in the valleys in abundance by the Indians, who are the only drawback to its speedy settlement and development. We have great faith in Colonel Alexander and his troops, and believe that if properly sustained, they will soon settle Mr. Lo's hash.

FUNERAL OF EX-SENATOR MCDOUGALL.—The San Francisco *Examiner*, May 25th, says: "The mortal remains of the Hon. James A. McDougall were deposited yesterday afternoon, in the family vault at Lone Mountain Cemetery. The obsequies were conducted by the Masonic Fraternity. At one o'clock the corpse was removed from Masonic Hall and placed in a hearse, attached to which, were four gray horses clad in mourning robes. A very long procession followed the remains through Montgomery, Washington and Stockton to Grace Church, on the corner of California and Stockton streets. The pall bearers were, Hons. Lorenzo Sawyer, O. C. Pratt, S. H. Dwinelle, E. W. McKinstry, Thompson Campbell, Samuel Purdy, J. W. McCorkle, Gregory Yale, John J. Williams, S. H. Brady, John Nugent and General William T. Wallace."

NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fe *Gazette* of May 9th says, mining was being successfully prosecuted at the Moreno mines and other places in our sister Territory.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Slough were exhumed, preparatory to being taken to his relations and friends in Cincinnati

FROM TUCSON.—We have the Tucson *Arizonian* of May 30. From it we learn that burglars are plenty down there. Of late several attempts have been made to rob stores.—Lately, the Indians made a raid on W. H. Kirkland's ranch, and run off eleven head of mules—he got them all back but four.—Virgil Mastin of Pinos Altos was killed by Indians a few days ago, near Fort Bayard N. M.—The Oriental Minstrel Troupe gave two of their "Burnt Cork" performances on Thursday and Friday nights.

STARTLING RUMOR.—An exchange says: "A rumor is published as coming from Washington that the Radicals there are speculating on making all possible capital out of the remnant of Thad. Stevens' life by assassinating him, and creating the impression that the murder is a deed of the rebels. They argue that this would shorten his life by a few useless days, while the benefit to 'the cause' would be incalcuable."

BRIGHAM YOUNG has taken the contract for the grading on the Union Pacific railroad, from Echo Canyon to Salt Lake. Work is to be commenced at once.

THE excess of arrivals over departures at the port of San Francisco this year thus far is 9,528; for the same time last year the gain is only 3,054.

THE SWANEY-SEAL CASE.—A dispatch from Stockton California says, that in this case the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The jury were discharged, having failed to agree.

THE St James Hotel, in Boston, a description of which we have seen, is said to be the finest hotel in the world. It is six stories in highth, elegantly furnished, and in all respects, a model of a building. It was built with money saved by M. M. Ballou, from the profits of his magazine and other publications.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—A severe hail storm occurred at White River, Tulare county, California, in the latter part of May. It extended over a space of twenty miles. The inhabitants had to climb.

COPPER ORE IN BULK.—There is now lying on Jackson Street Wharf, says the San Francisco *Alta*, a pile of sixty or seventy tons of copper ore, rich green and red oxides and carbonates, from the Great Central mine, Arizona, which was shipped here in bulk, the blocks weighing from twenty to one hundred pounds each. This is the first shipment of copper ore in bulk ever made to this market, the experiment being made with a view of saving the cost of sacks, a considerable item at the present time, when copper is so low as to wholly preclude the working of any mines not yielding the very highest grade of ores.

JIM BROWNLOW ON INDIANS.—Capt James Brownlow, the military son of the "old man," in a letter to the Knoxville *Whig* from California says

"I think I have become pretty well acquainted with that 'poor Indian' generally known as 'Lo.' I think if J. Fenimmore Cooper could spend two or three weeks with *me* in the Sacramento Mountains, he would cease writing the life of 'Lo,' in the shape of cheap novels, or if he could only see his 'lovely Indian maid' wading into the entrails of a coyote or lizard as long as one's arm, and winding up with a glandered horse-head for dessert, he would come to the conclusion that there was more hyena than romance in her nature." It is evident from James' invitation to Cooper that he is not afraid of spooks.

THE Pacific Central Railroad is now completed to Reno, Nevada, which is situated on the Truckee, and is to be the Virginia City station. There is a break in the line across the summit, over which the material for the road has to be hauled. This break is yet covered by snow, which will require a July or August sun to remove. Then they will have a railroad over the mountains until another winter shall close it up for seven or eight months.—*Oroville (Cal.) Record.*

THE MERCURY PRODUCTION OF THE EARTH. This is estimated at 61,000 cwt, of which 20,000 come from Spain; California (New Almaden), 28,000; other California mines, 7,500; Peru, 3,000; and from Germany, Austria, and France, 2,500. Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Bolivia consume nearly 23,000 cwt. in the production of silver; China and Japan, for making cinnabar and producing silver, about 10,000. The remainder is consumed in Australia and California for gold and silver extraction, and in Europe and the United States for various industrial purposes. The supply is about equal to the demand.

HARDSHIPS OF A WASHOE EDITOR.—The 'Local' of a Washoe paper woefully complains of his hard fate; he says:

"It is very refreshing for a fellow to get up at 5½ o'clock A. M., the wind blowing from Mount Davidson as a Washoe zephyr only can blow, and the atmosphere as chilling as a piece of Sitka ice; no fire in the stove, no one to love, and no copy; and then to look over a contemporary's local column, and strike, as the leading item, an apostrophe to beautiful Spring," soft, charming, delicious, yielding, volumptuous Spring; or to read of lambs, and violets, and flowers, and green cucumbers, with the mercury only 20 degrees above! It is cheerful, and impresses a poor fellow deeply with the actual cussedness of folks who can lie in bed until noon.

SPAIN, with an army of 100,000 men, has 510 Generals.

A MONUMENT, to the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, is soon to be erected.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says: "Grass is said to be finer on the prairies this spring than it has been at this season of the year within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

WORK upon the branch railroad, from Denver, Colorado, to Cheyenne, Dakota, will, it is thought, soon be commenced.

Mrs. George D. Prentice died recently at Louisville, Kentucky.

DISSATISFIED.—The American colonists in Mexico are said to be thoroughly disgusted with the natives. They talk of abandoning the country.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

HORSES STOLEN.—The red-skins paid a visit to Kirkland Valley last week, and gobbled up four horses belonging to Wm. Gilkison; two, of Moses Langley's, and one belonging to another man. They were pursued by a detachment of mounted Infantry, from Camp McPherson, and overtaken somewhere near Bell's Canon. It seems that the rascals after stealing the horses, went south a considerable distance, and then turned back towards the valley. In traveling along on the trail, and when near some big rocks, the troops were fired into by Indians, when two animals were killed. The Indians then, we believe, ran off and were pursued by the troops, who, once more, came upon them while they were roasting one of the stolen horses. The Indians, on seeing the troops, got up and travelled towards this town, and were tracked to Miller's valley, about one mile from Prescott. The troops started Tuesday morning on a ten days' scout after the Indians.

FROM Messrs. Boblett and Thede, who came in from the Toll-Gate, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, last week, and who returned again Monday last, we learn that the settlers out there, wish to make a change in the road between Williamson Valley and that place. They say three miles can be cut off and a better road made, by a few days' work. The Indians have not troubled them of late. Since the mail was taken off this road, the people complain greatly about mail facilities, and they think the people of the county should petition the Department for weekly mail service.

STOP IT.—Some few of our citizens are in the habit of going a few rods from town and chopping down beautiful pine and oak trees, and we have been requested to call their attention to the fact that such a proceeding is not pleasing to a large majority of the people Stop it, gentlemen. "Let the old oaks stand" in all their majesty, and touch not the towering pines. They afford shade and shelter to bipeds and quadrupeds, and are an ornament to the town.

STILL THREATENING.—We found the following on our table Monday last, and give it for what it is worth:

PRESCOTT, June 8th, 1868

ED. MINER:—Having heard one of the parties who were defeated at the late election on the lamented Peoples' ticket, declare that "he would now make it his business to injure his opponents in business," I would respectfully suggest to the citizens of Prescott, through the medium of your colums that they keep a sharp look out on their clothes lines and hen roosts, for any person harboring such intentions as those expressed above, cannot possibly have any higher motives

YAVAPAI.

THE California mail which arrived here at 12 o'clock on the night of the 5th inst., was brought through in a hurry. It left La Paz the Wednesday night previous, and had it not been that the rider was detained about four hours, by Indians, who tried to capture him, the mail would have reached Prescott at about 8 o'clock. The distance traveled over was 180 miles, and the actual time of making it was 44 hours, including stoppages at Wickenburg and Walnut Grove. Mr Gibson who carries the mail from Wickenburg to Prescott, always makes good time up, and is always ready to return next morning, no matter what hour of the night he may arrive here. We have heard some complaints about papers and letters being left behind on the road, but we believe all the fault lies with the contractors on the other side of the Colorado, in California, who, we think, will hereafter do better, as they have recently placed fresh stock upon the road.

THE weather during the past two months has as everybody here knows, been changeable, so much so that we had almost settled down to the conviction that Summer had seceded. Yet this section has fared no worse than other portions of the coast. Our exchanges come to us filled with murmurings of discontent, and growls at the Clerk of the weather. A French astronomer has been taking a peep at the sun, and has discovered that the old fellow's face is all covered with spots, and dinted with holes, which fact may account for his inability to "warm us up."

KILLED BY INDIANS.—More white blood has been shed by our Indian foes, on the trail between Prescott and Skull Valley. As yet, the name of the man is unknown here. The following note from J. T. Howell, of Skull Valley, may be the means of discovering the name of the unfortunate man:

SKULL VALLEY, *June 3, 1868.*

ED. MINER:—On Friday night last, three Mexicans camped with us and started for Prescott the following morning. They returned at noon the same day, and reported that they had found a dead man on the trail. Four of us started out immediately and proceeded on the trail; crossed the divide, went down the slope a little ways and found the body close to the trail. The murdered man was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout built and apparently young, with light brown hair. He was stripped of all his clothing except his shoes and stockings. The shoes were new, No. 8. We saw the tracks of two men coming from the direction of Prescott, and one returned in the same direction. No person this side of the mountain knows who the men were. The body was found about one-half mile from the old burnt cabin on Copper creek, on the south side of the basin.

Since putting the above in type, a rumor was current in town that another dead body had been found close to the first, but, as yet, we are unable to trace it to any reliable source.

COL. WOOLSEY arrived here on Tuesday last, from Agua Caliente ranch, on the Gila, in the southwestern corner of this county, which by the way is one of the best ranches in the Territory.

NEW GOODS.—Campbell & Buffum's Stone Store on Montezuma street, fronting the Plaza, is now filled with new goods of every description

A PARTY of eight men arrived here Tuesday evening last, from New Mexico, and departed for California the following morning. Among them was Mr. John Stone, who left Prescott some three years since for Eastern Arizona and New Mexico, to hunt up something rich. We are informed that the party traveled over New Mexico and the Navajo country, but could not find anything to suit them, which does not surprise us much, if they traveled through those countries as they did through this, without examining, prospecting—or scarcely looking at anything. They intended to go to Wickenburg, and we hope they will find something there to keep them in the country. Their names are John Stone, John Reynolds, Albert Harris, Joseph Bright, two Duncan brothers, Smith and Fraley.

AMONG the bets made by citizens of this county on the result of the recent election was one, the finale of which is very amusing: A man from Cary's precinct came to town before election, and left a horse with a gentleman of this town, with orders to bet him on McCormick. The man then went down home to Cary's. A few days afterwards the person who had the horse in charge came across a citizen of Cary's precinct, who said that McCormick would not get a vote down there. The Prescott man, knowing that the owner of the horse lived there, and firmly believing that no power could make a Rush man out of him, offered to bet the Caryite a horse that McCormick would get at least one vote. The bet was taken, the Caryite returned home, set to work, converted the owner of the horse, who voted for Rush, thereby losing his *caballo*. After election he came to town; explanations were made, and the matter heartily laughed at by both parties. Moral—Never bet on dead things—they sometimes crawl.

RETURN OF GENERAL DEVIN.—On the 11th inst General Devin returned to Camp Whipple, with the advance of his command, after having made the most extended scout ever accomplished by the troops, at least in this portion of the country. The General left here April 28th, and after crossing the Rio Verde, ascended the Mogollone Mountains, descended into Tonto Basin, near the head of the east fork of the Verde, and after scouting all through the Basin, north and east of the Sierra Anches, and crossing and recrossing the Salinas at five different points, he with sixty of his cavalry, pushed on to the San Carlos, crossing three of its western forks and reached the main river about the latter part of May Returning to camp, near the Salinas he with the whole command again ascended the Mogollone and returned to Clear Creek, thence to Camp Lincoln. Very few Indians were found, and but little fresh sign, but the thorough exploration of this hitherto almost unknown section of country must prove of great benefit to the Territory. Six Indians were killed. The Chief Packer of the Expedition (Mr. John C Baker) and two horses were killed by the Indians. One man and several horses were wounded. Men and horses came back barefooted and hungry from their long tramp More than fifty Rancherias were found only one of which was inhabited. The Indians had commenced to farm on Tonto Creek but no crops were up. From the signs on the San Carlos, their families appeared to have moved towards the head of the Gila or Little Colorado.

ADVANCE OF THE CELESTIALS.—The almond-eyed sons of China have at last concluded to come to Arizona The Vulture Mining Co., of Wickenburg, have twenty of them on a string, bound for Wickenburg, where they will be set to work. By and by, Chinamen will do most of the work at the mine, and the white men who recently voted for Richard C. McCormick to please Mr. Phelps, the big chief of the Company, will be compelled to hunt work elsewhere. Well, thank God, Chinamen can't vote.

CHASE MINE.—The latest word from this mine is to the effect that the rock now being taken out of the tunnel looks well. The mill is running.

SALT RIVER COUNTRY.—Those of our citizens who recently visited the settlements on Salt River, speak highly of the richness of the soil of the immense river bottoms. The settlers were luxuriating on green corn and other delicacies in May. Mr. Bigelow says there are farms for a thousand men on Salt River, and that the old settlers are anxious to have people go there and cultivate the soil. Well, we expect to have to go up old Salt, before long, but cannot now think of tying up near Phœnix There are too many McCormick Republicans at that place to suit us.

SEVERAL persons were in town from Walnut Grove this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—L. A. Stevens advertises the loss of a note. The Sheriff of this county has a word to say to taxpayers. A. G. Dunn has several good milch cows for sale. James Grant advertises change in arrivals and departures of stages, mails, etc. The Managers and Teachers of the Prescott Sunday School invite all to attend the "Second Anniversary" of the institution which is to take place in the Court House, to-morrow.

GEORGE D. BOWERS arrived here on Thursday from Camp Lincoln, and informed us that the Indians stole two horses from some Mexicans who were cutting hay. The Indians crossed the river with the horses, and drove them towards Prescott. Two men who were out hunting from Bowers' ranch, on the Agua Frio, saw a large band of Indians, a day or two ago. Our people should be on their guard for them, as they are prowling around in every direction.

Recently, at Wickenburg, they stole some three or four horses out of Henry Wickenburg's field. They also shot a horse belonging to George Monroe. Among the horses taken by them from Wickenburg was R. W. Groom's famous horse, "John."

A COMPANY of Cavalry (Captain Young's, we believe) is stationed at the Willows, on the Mohave road

THE Eureka ten stamp mill, Walker's District, has been rented by Henry W. Fleury, of this place, and men are now engaged in putting it in running order. Mr. Graves has charge of the mill, and he thinks he can treat, successfully, the sulphurets of that vicinity. The intention is for the present, at least, to work ore for the miners, but should the experiment prove a success, Mr. Fleury will work rock from some of his own ledges. It is the intention, we believe, to roast the sulphurets in iron pipes. We wish the enterprise success.

WORK on the silver ledges in the new district east of the Hassayampa, between Wickenburg and Walnut Grove, is progressing, and the lodes are looking well.

A PROSPECTING party, consisting of Messrs. French, England, Bridges and others, left Prescott one day last week, for the Hacquihala mountains. They intend to be gone about three weeks. May they find it rich.

THE Misses Zaff have our thanks for their present of a beautiful, sweet-scented boquet of native flowers of gorgeous hues, which was brought to our sanctum by Miss Louisa.

FIRES.—The woods have been on fire for several days past.

BEACH'S train arrived from La Paz yesterday.

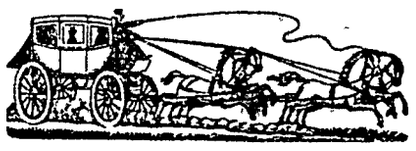
FROM Peter Lubkin, who has just arrived in town from Chino Valley, we learn that last week, the Indians stole some mules belonging to Robert Postle. They were closely pursued by Messrs. Postle and Brown, and forced to abandon the animals and run to the rocks.

DIED.

In Prescott, May 31st, Martha E., aged 2 years 5 months and 6 days, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanebrook.

New Advertisements.

Arizona Stage Company.



Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday,
Leave Wickenburg every Thursday.

Semi-Weekly Mail regularly between La Paz and Prescott, via Wickenburg and Walnut Grove.

J. GOLDWATER, Agent at La Paz,
W. K. FERRIS " " Wickenburg.
JAMES GRANT,
Contractor and Proprietor.

Prescott, June 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE TAX ROLL OF YAVAPAI COUNTY for the year 1868 is now completed, and is deposited in the office of the County Recorder, for the inspection of all whom it may concern, there to remain until the sixth day of July, 1868, upon which day the Board of Supervisors will meet and sit, until the 13th day of July, 1868, to hear any and all complaints that may be made in regard to the assessment of property.

A. J. MOORE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County, Arizona.

Prescott, June 12, 1868.

LOST—IN PRESCOTT, OR ON THE ROAD between Prescott and Point of Rocks, a PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn about the 13th or 14th of April, 1868, by the undersigned, in favor of Baker Bro's, for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency, payable twenty-five days after date. Said note bore, on the back, a credit of $345 currency, which was paid May 23d, 1868. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or trading for the above described note, as it has already been paid.

L. A. STEVENS.

Prescott, June 10, 1868. 1t

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Prescott Sunday School will take place at the Court House, Sunday afternoon, June 14th, at 2 o'clock All are invited to attend, dh

JUST RECEIVED, AND SELLING CHEAP, at Campbell & Buffum's, a large and well assorted Stock of Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. Cooking Stoves, Force and Lifting Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Sinches, Whips, etc., etc. Come and examine our Stock and Prices and you will be sure to buy.

jn13 CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1. COWS Apply to A. G. DUNN.

Prescott, June 12, 1868. tf.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noisiest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never slop over.

P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp." C. JACKSON & Co.

Prescott, June 5, 1868.

SELLING AT COST.—Manuel Ravena offers to sell his large stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, etc., for cost and freight, in order to make room for a new stock now on the road from San Francisco. Call at the Brick Store, and Frank will do the fair thing by you. my16

Goods well Bought, Sell Themselves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods, by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.

my30 D. HENDERSON & Co.

Prescott Advertisements.

STILL IN THE FIELD!

GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT!

FURTHER REDUCTION!

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN.

GO THE PRICES!

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH UPON

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods,

Mission and Pioneer Mills' Woolen Goods,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery,

Meerschaum Pipes,

Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves,
Nuts, Figs, Dates,
Henry's and Spencer's Improved Rifles, Colt's Pistol's, Blasting and Sporting Powder, Fixed Ammunition, Caps, Fuse,
Clocks, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods,
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ We can and shall run a lively opposition to high prices.

D. HENDERSON & CO.
Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,
my16 Prescott, Arizona.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.
WILLIAM E. DENISON.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILLIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries,	Provisions,
Wines,	Liquors,
Tobacco,	Cigars,
Clothing,	Dry-Goods,
Boots,	Shoes,
Tinware,	Hardware,
Paints,	Oils,
&c., &c.,	&c.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

West Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, April 4, 1868.

MONTEZUMA SALOON,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE TO their friends, and the public generally, that this well-known, comfortable and favorite resort is now engineered by them, and is well supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

The Montezuma will be kept in a neat, clean and cosy style.

A. J. SHANKS,
N. P. PIERCE.

Prescott, Arizona, March 21, 1868.

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform the people of Prescott and surrounding country, that he has leased the shop, tools, etc., of the Miller brothers, at their ranch, one mile west from Prescott, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a workmanlike manner.

Horse, mule and ox shoes will be kept constantly on hand, and I shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction in this branch of the business.

JOHN BUCKLEY.

Miller's Ranch, May 29, 1868.

LOST!

On the road between Prescott and Williamson Valley,

A Colt's Six-Shooter,

Army size. Handle covered with buckskin.

A reward of five dollars will be paid to the person leaving the aforesaid pistol at the office of the Miner. D. R. POLAND.

Prescott, May 29, 1868.

Why is it

That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO.

my16.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale—

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. E. DARLING.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, Arizona,

....DEALERS IN....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all who have seen and examined it, to be

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.

my16 La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER,	CRACKERS,
CHEESE,	BACON,
LARD,	PICKLES,
PORK,	OYSTERS,

LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable,

desire to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

I. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

HISTORICAL RECORD.—The following is a list of presidents and vice presidents of the United States as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the present government:

1789—George Washington and John Adams; two terms, no opposition.

1797—John Adams; opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became vice president.

1801—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1809—James Madison and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813—James Madison and Eldridge Gerry, beating DeWitt Clinton.

1817—James Monroe and Daniel E. Tompkins, beating Rufus King.

1821—James Monroe and Daniel E. Tompkins, no opposition, and only one disenting vote.

1825—John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Mr. Crawford, there being four candidates for president, and Albert Gallatin for vice president.

1829—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, beating John Q. Adams and Richard Rush.

1833—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, beating Henry Clay, John Floyd and William Wirt for president, William Wilkins, John Sargent and Henry Lee for vice president.

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for president, and John Tyler for vice president.

1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler, beating Martin Van Buren and L. W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became president for the remainder of the term.

1845—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for president, and William O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for vice president.

1853—Franklin Pierce and William R. King, beating Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857—James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for president and William L. Dayton, and A. J. Donelson for vice president.

1861—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, beating Stephen A. Douglass, John Bell and John C. Breckinridge for president, and Edward Everett, Herschel V. Johnson and Joseph Lane for vice president.

1865—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, beating George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton.

FERTILIZERS.—From a discussion upon this subject, reported by the Manchester *Mirror* as having been held at a recent meeting of the Bedford (N. H.) Farmer's Club, we extract the following: The chairman (Colonel George W. Riddle) remarked that a crop of green clover upon an acre, estimated at a ton after it is cured, would be worth, standing, $10 for hay; if turned under, would be of as much value as a fertilizer as four cords of stable manure, costing $48. He considered it the best and cheapest method of enriching the soil. * * * A gentleman present stated the analysis of a fair average of barnyard manure, by Dr. Nichols, editor of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, and a practical farmer. It was found that, assuming a cord of manure to weigh 3,000 lbs., nearly 2,500 lbs. of it was simply water, more than 100 lbs. sand, and more than 300 lbs. of the balance of no more value than muck, straw or chaff—leaving only 74 lbs. of active fertilizing material, which might be carried in an ordinary basket upon the shoulder to the field. Barnyard manure may be imitated by thoroughly composting with a cord of seasoned muck, 65 lbs. of crude nitrate of soda, two bushels of wood ashes, one peck of common salt, ten pounds of fine bone meal, two quarts of plaster, and ten pounds of Epsom salts. It will not cost $3,50 the cord, and ought to serve as good purpose as animal manure.

LAKE MICHIGAN—CURIOUS FACTS.—The Chicago *Times* of March 26th says: "The water of Lake Michigan is said to be five inches lower than has been known before for 18 years, and 30 inches lower than it was six years ago. This calls to mind some curious facts in regard to the rise and fall of the lakes. It has been ascertained that, with considerable regularity, there is a periodical ebb and flow in the lake, the water rising gradually from seven to nine years, and subsiding in the same manner, while, at long intervals, the waters reach an unusually high and low stage, exactly corresponding with the rise and fall of the waters of the sea at the spring tides.

Another noticeable fact is that, in the spring, at a period when the discharge into the lakes is the greatest, and when they are least affected by evaporation, the water is invariably the lowest. In the fall, after the subsidence of the spring freshets, and when under the full effect of the summer's droughts, and after the evaporation has been the greatest, it is found that, instead of any abatement in the volume of water in their basins, there has been a gradual rise during the entire summer. These are the facts, and, although they have engaged the attention of scientific men, no solution has yet been reached. It has become apparent that the lakes are not affected by freshets, droughts or evaporation. But whether these phenomena are the effect of subterranean channels and outlets, a sort of mystic connection which brings the lakes within the influence of inter-oceanic currents, is still an unsolved problem."

BEN. F. BUTLER was born in Kinderhook, N. Y. His father's name was Medad, with the handle of Colonel.

PARIS claims 1,780,000 people.

EARLY RISING.—Every circumstance contributes to render early rising advisable to those who are in the enjoyment of health. There is no time equal in beauty and freshness to the morning, when nature has just parted with the gloomy mantle which night had flung over her, and stands before us like a young bride, from whose aspect the veil which covered her loviness has been withdrawn. The whole material world has a vivifying appearance. The husbandman is up at his labor, the forest leaves sparkle with crystal dew, the flowers raise their rejocing heads toward the sun, the birds pour forth their anthems of gladness; and the wide face of creation itself seems as if awakened and refreshed by a mighty slumber. All these things, however, are hid from the eyes of the sluggard; nature in her most glorious aspect is to him a sealed book; and while every scene around him is full of beauty, interest and animation, he alone is passionless and uninspired. Behold him stretched upon his couch of rest! In vain does the clock proclaim that the reign of day has commenced! In vain does the morning light stream fiercely in by the chinks of his window, as if to startle him from his repose! He hears not, he sees not, for blindness and deafness rule over him with desperate sway, and lay a deadening spell upon his faculties. And when at length he does awake, far on in the day, from the torpor of this benumbing sleep he is not refreshed. He does not start at once into new life—an altered man, with joy in his mind and vigor in his frame. On the contrary, he is dull, languid and stupid, as if half recovered from a paroxysm of drunkenness. He yawns, stretches himself, and stalks into the breakfast-parlor to partake in solitude and without appetite, of his unrefreshing meal—while his eyes are red, his beard unshorn, and his clothes disorderly and ill put on. Uncleanliness and sluggishness generally go hand in hand; for the obtuseness of mind which disposes a man to waste the most precious hours of his existence in debasing sleep, will naturally make him neglect his person.

TREATMENT OF POOR COPPER ORES.—Mr. Wm. Henderson, of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow, has taken out a patent for a process for working poor copper ores. His claim is for so regulating and mixing his ores that the proportion between the copper to be extracted and the sulphur combined with it, shall be at all times constant. In the preliminary calcination of the pyrites he makes such admixture as shall leave him, in the burnt ore, from one to one and a half times as much sulphur as the metal to be extracted; thus, if the pyrites have two per cent. copper, it must have three per cent. sulphur, and so on for other per centages. In the further treatment of this prepared ore, from 10 to 20 per cent. of salt is mixed with it, and the mass is then calcined in closed calcining furnaces or muffles, which converts the whole of the copper into soluble and volatile chlorides. The former are washed out of the ores, and the latter caught in a condenser filled with coke. Mr. Henderson states that the main features of his process, and the one which has established its practical success, is the regulation of the proportion of sulphur to that of the copper in the ore as 1½ to 1 as a maximum. In this proportion the mutual decomposition of the salt and sulphuret of copper takes place so rapidly and so completely that the calcination is effected in six hours, and can be conducted at a dull red heat.—*London Mining Journal.*

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—When Mr. Daniel Appleton, founder of the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., went to London to secure business relations with an English publisher he found that Americans were held in very small esteem. He called upon a reputable firm, with whom he desired to open a credit, and was met with the cold reply that they had already lost too much by Americans, and did not care to increase that class of indebtedness.

Mr. Appleton promptly replied, "you say you have lost heavily by Americans. Will you be kind enough to turn to the accounts, and make out bills for all goods sold to Americans, now unpaid, and I will give you my check for the amount."

The Englishman was nonplussed. Mr. Appleton urged his proposition, and the bookkeeper was called and directed to make out the bills, when it was ascertained that there was not on the books a single American debtor. They were all Englishmen! There was no longer any obstacle to the connection.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.—The man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of Nature and the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted acetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness; and to respect others as himself.—*Prof. Huxley.*

A MONGREL sheet of Boston says: "The truth is that we have not yet whipped the rebels enough." Well, poor ass, you have whipped the rebels enough to pauperize your own people. Twenty thousand men and women are daily fed on pauper soup in Boston. In the whole North there are over two hundred thousand men and women out of employment by this business of "whipping the South." For the delicious pleasure of whipping the South, we are feeding our own people on soup. How long will they stand it? By-and-by they will make *dog's meat* of the scoundrels who are feeding them on soup.—*Vermont Patriot.*

THE fact has been satisfactorily demonstrated at the Shoeburyness trials that a cannon ball will penetrate a target with much greater ease with a range of 200 yards than with a range of 70 yards. The supposed explanation for this fact is that the shot "wobbles" a little on leaving the gun, and requires time, and consequently space, to settle down to a steady whirl. The fact that the holes made at 70 yards are larger than those made at 200 yards, supports this hypothesis.

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,

Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 13, 1868. m14.

"MAGNOLIA" BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 13, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

.... AND ....

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc, promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S E. BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1868.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining

☞ Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

...OF....

Mechanics Institute.

San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city. Every preparation will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to make the Exhibition profitable, instructive and pleasant to all parties.

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast, and it is believed will exceed any other in value that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed, will prove to be the best adapted, both for display and convenience of the public, of any building ever erected in the State. The building will be perfectly water-tight, being covered with a shingle roof, so that no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the Arts and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and consequent profit which always attends such enterprises. Suitable premiums will be offered, and the specific date of opening the Exhibition will be published at some future time.

By order of the Board of Directors,

jn6m3 HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Sec'y.

HOW TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.—A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, and systematically carrying out for a time the principles of increase. Take, for instance a pea. Plant it in very rich ground. Allow it to bear the first year, say half a dozen pods only. Remove all others. Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain one pod. Again select the largest, and plant the next year and the sort will by this time have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed. By this means you will get peas (or anything else) of bulk of which we at present have no conception.

FRUIT CROP.—The reports from the gardens and orchards are, so far, of the most satisfactory character. The crops promise to be generally most abundant. The appearance of the apple, pear, peach, and similar fruit trees, give plentiful evidence of large yields. The walnuts will be a fair, though not luxuriant crop, and the oranges are likewise not overstocked. The grapes give promise of a wonderfully luxuriant crop. In fact, the season promises to be abundant beyond precedent, as well in the products of the garden, the orchard, and the vineyard, as in the farm and ranch.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Miscellaneous,

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.

La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells	20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station	27 miles
From Desert Station to Granite Wash	12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station	10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's	5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's	12 miles.

Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

☞ The Indians are peaceable on the route.

W. D. FENTER.

Desert Station, March 14, 1868

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO

nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER,

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Dry Goods,		Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,		Hats, Caps,
Hosery,		Fancy Goods,
Groceries,		Provisions,
Liquors,		Hardware,
Crockery,		Tinware,
Oils,	Paints,	Lamps,
Drugs	and	Medicines,
Saddles	and	Saddlery,

Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements. More varieties than anyother one House in the Territory.

Arizona City, May 14. my30

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Prescott Advertisements.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner,)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

ARIZONA STAGE COMPANY.

The Mail will arrive and depart as follows:

Arrives at Prescott on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Prescott on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Arrives at and leaves La Paz Tuesdays and Saturdays.
" and leaves Wickenburg, Mondays, Thursdays.

A Stage will leave Wickenburg every Thursday, with the mails, connecting, at La Paz, with the California mail service, under the supervision of the contractors, Messrs. Cinnage and Ballard, who will forward passengers, by stage, from San Bernardino to La Paz, every Wednesday. From thence they will be conveyed by the undersigned, by stage, to Wickenburg, where through passengers will be furnished with saddle-animals to carry them over the mountains, to Prescott.

Passengers leaving San Bernardino on Wednesday evening, will arrive in Prescott on the following Tuesday, those leaving Prescott on Wednesday, will arrive in San Bernardino the following Tuesday

Agents—J Goldwater, La Paz, W. K. Ferris, Wickenburg

JAMES GRANT,
Contractor and Proprietor.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

.... THE ....

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

.. OF THE KIND ..

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Joseph Beebe, Plaintiff, *vs.* N. K. Lamson, Defendant.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lamson, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of one thousand four hundred ninety-three and 75-100 dollars, ($1,493 75-100) on a certain promissory note, drawn and executed by you, and in favor of the above plaintiff, bearing date of "San Francisco, March 8th, 1867," with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month.

And, also, for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, drawn and executed by you to the above named plaintiff, to secure the payment of said note, and bearing same date of said note, and duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder for said county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, all of which is more minutely shown in plaintiff's complaint, to which direct reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Why is it

That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO.

my16

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868. NO. 25.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.
Single Copies, 25 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.00.
One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50
Each additional half square and square, same rate.
Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.
A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.
Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.
☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, ... WM F TURNER
Probate Judge, ... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F. PIATT,
Sheriff, ... A. J MOORE.
County Recorder ..... F G CHRISTIE,
County Treasurer ..... WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ... E W WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Gideon Cornell, John G Campbell, F H Wunderlich
Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Samuel E Blair, George W Barnard

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Wickenburg, Arizona

TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER Office, several hundred pounds of
OLD TYPE METAL,
Which we desire to sell.
MARION & WEAVER.
Prescott, March 28, 1868.

Why is it
That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Excellent Butter
Can now be purchased from LEVI BASHFORD, at his store in Prescott, next door to the Pioneer Drug Store. my16

Aztlan Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend
EDWIN DARLING, W. M
JAMES E. MCCAFFRY, Secretary.

500,000 SHINGLES
FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Why is it
That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO.
my16

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1. COWS
Apply to A. G. DUNN.
Prescott, June 12, 1868. tf.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Interesting from Arizona.

We are indebted, says the San Francisco *Examiner*, to Assistant Adjutant General John P. Sherburne for the following interesting account of a portion of Arizona, and of army affairs there.

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF THE VERDE,
CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 27 '68.

Colonel J. P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant General:

COLONEL: Since my arrival, in compliance with the verbal instructions of Major General McDowell, I have thoroughly reconnoitred the country on Tonto Creek, and east of it, with a view to locating the post called "Camp Reno," and have finally determined to establish it in the spot designated as Green valley, which lies northeast some twenty or twenty-five miles from the point where the wagon road will strike Tonto Creek. I attempted to find a location more to the south and east; but decided it impracticable to make a wagon road over the Sierra Ancha, which opposes an almost impassable wall on its western front, even to animals. Green Valley lies on top of the mountains where the Sierra Ancha droops away towards the Black Mesa, and has every requisite to make a desirable post.

There are numerous springs of water scattered through the valley. Pine groves for lumber, covering several thousand acres of land, and oak sufficient to supply a large post with fuel for ten or fifteen years. Portions of the valley could be used for gardens, and the grass is abundant in every direction. It covers the passes from the Prescott country, and of all the country south of there and north of the Salt river, so that by having a sufficient and vigilant force at this point, it would be impossible for the Indians to commit depredations and get back with their plunder unmolested In addition to other advantages the very heart of the Indian country can be reached in any direction in three days.

In fact it is the only place where a post can be established in that country, where a wagon road can be made, and where building materials and water can be had. The elevation of the valley puts it also beyond the range of those malarious diseases which have been the curse of the army in this country.

I expect to have the road finished to Tonto Creek in ten days, and to Green Valley in ten days more, when I will commence building a four company post, unless otherwise ordered by the Commanding General.

I am satisfied that if another strong post should be pushed into the mountains north and west from Camp Grant, the Indians could be driven entirely out of the country west of the Black Mesa.

It would be gratifying to me if the Commanding General would send a competent staff officer to see the difficulties we have to encounter, and the utter poverty of the means.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. J. ALEXANDER,
Maj. 8th Cav. and Bt. Brig. Gen. Com.

DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* says: Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals, that is, the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

In the year seventeen of the Empire, Tiberius Cæsar, and the 4th of March, the city of the Holy Jerusalem; Aneas and Caiaphas being present, sacrificators of the people of God, I, Pontius Pilate, Governor of the prætatory, condemn Jesus of Nazareth, to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. He is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is the enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
5. He calls himself the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the centurion, Quintius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whomsoever, poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2. Janus Horohable.
3. Cabet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Streneous"

The above sentences are engraved on a copper plate—on one side is written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each of these tribes."

It was found in an antique vase of white marble while excavating in the city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony in the sacristy of Cuartem. The French translation was made by members of the Commission of Arts. The children requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the army. Mr. Dennon, one of the savants, caused a plate to be made as a model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of curiosities it was bought by Lord Howard for 5,884 francs.

BISHOP JAMES asserts that the Methodists of the United States paid, last year, $2,000,000 tax on the tobacco used by them, while the missionary treasury is $70,000 in debt.

ABOUT six million dollars are annually paid by the church-going people of the United States in salaries to their ministers.

The Union Pacific Railroad, E. D.

The Union Pacific Railway, starting from Kansas City, is rapidly stretching its iron course towards the Rocky Mountains. Another section of twenty miles has been accepted by the Government, and the track is now laid for nearly eighty miles west of Hays City. Judging by the energy hitherto displayed and the activity hitherto manifested, the prediction that railway communication between this city and San Francisco would be established in 1870 is rather an understatement than an exaggeration of the truth. At all events, the gigantic project which but a few years ago seemed only a possibility in the dim future, will evidently soon become a reality, and the work of spanning the immense distance between the Missouri and the Pacific will be accomplished in less time than has been predicted by the most sanguine.

It is impossible to foresee all the beneficial results of this wonderful enterprise. Whether the bright dreams which it has evoked will be fully realized time alone can disclose. It will undoubtedly serve however, many important national ends, and greatly increase the commercial relations of the East and West. It will lead to the rapid development of our Pacific prssessions, and open the gold fields and mineral wealth of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Arizona. It will give an impetus to the settlement of the western half of our great country, and an assurance of the future success of mining enterprises. The difficulties connected with the separation of the inexhaustable deposits of gold and silver in the mountains of the far West from the dross by which they are now enclosed, will gradually be surmounted, and the time cannot be far distant when our annual product of the precious metals will be immensly increased. Indian troubles will be over; for that great civilizer, the iron horse, will breathe upon the desert places and make them blossom like the rose.

Kansas City, situated like a halfway house between the two great seaboards, will prosper in the heavy trade winds that blow from the Atlantic and the Pacific; and become, what we expect her to be, the metropolis of the Missouri Valley.—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

WHAT IS A TEAR?—The principal element of a tear is water; this water, upon dissolution, contains a few hundredth parts of the substance called *mucus*, and a small portion of salt, of soda, of phosphate of lime, and of phosphate of soda. It is the salt and the soda that give to tears that peculiar savor which earned for tears the epithet of "salt" at the hands of Greek poets, and that of "bitter" at that of ours; "salt" is, however, the more correct term of the two. When a tear dries the water evaporates, and leaves behind it a deposite of the saline ingredients, these amalgamate, and, as seen through the microscope, array themselves in long crossed lines, which look like diminutive fish bones. Tears are secreted by a gland called the "lachrymal gland," which is situated above the eyeball, and underneath the upper eyelid on the side nearest the temple. Six or seven exceedingly fine channels flow from it along and under the surface of the eyelid, discharging their contents a little above the delicate cartilage which supports the lid. It is these channels or canals that carry the tears into the eye. But tears do not flow only at certain moments and under certain circumstances, as might be supposed; their flow is continuous; all day and all night, although less abundantly during sleep, they trickle softly from their slender sluices, and spread glistening over the surface of the pupil and eyeball, giving them that bright, enamel and limpid look which is one of the characteristic signs of health. It is the ceaseless movement and contraction of the eyelids that effect the regular spreading of the tears, and the flow of these has need to be constantly renewed in the way first mentioned, because tears not only evaporate after a few seconds but also are carried away through two little drains, called "lachrymal points," and situated in the corner of the eye near the nose. Thus all tears, after leaving the epelids, flow into the nostrils, and if the reader will assure himself of this he has only to notice, unpoetic as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a twofold use of his or her pocket-handkerchief.—*Chamber's Journal.*

WE cull the following gem from Dr. Chapin's lecture on "The Nobility of Labor:" "Hardly anything is more contemptible than the conceit which rests merely upon social position—the conceit of those who imagine that they thus are divorced from the clay of common men; of those who shrink with horror from the idea of work, as something which degrades by its very contact; and yet who, very likely, owe their present position to some not very remote ancestor, who recognizing his call to work, lived more honestly in the world than they do, and was not ashamed of soiled thumbs. It is one of the meanest things for people to be ashamed of the work from which they draw their income, and which glorified their ancestors more, with their soiled aprons and black gowns, than themselves, with their fine ribbons and flashing jewelry. It might be a fine thing to be like the lillies, more gloriously clothed than Solomon, and doing nothing, as if we were only lillies. Advantageous position is only a more emphatic call for work; and while those who hold the advantage may not be compelled to manual drudgery, they should recognize the fact that manual drudgery may be performed in the same spirit as that which characterizes their own work, and therefore, that it is equally honorable."

THE Japanese Dickens, Kioyte Bakin by name, has written one story in one hundred and six volumes, which was thirty-eight years in going through the press.

DOGGISH INSTINCTS.—The dog is, indeed, an imaginative creature in a still deeper sense than the catching of outward peculiarities, as the ape does. It is claimed, even, that his brain is remarkably active, which is shown in the vividness of his dreams, and in his nervous sensitiveness to discordant sounds. We never cease to wonder at fresh manifestations of his intelligence, and a record of the authentic anecdotes of this kind would fill a library. His besetting sin is sheep-killing; and the disposition is hereditary. Vice marks certain families as distinctly as in our own race. A neighbor of mine had obtained what had every appearance of being a puppy of superior qualities. After having him a short time, what was his surprise, one morning, to see the little fellow bring home a large lamb in his mouth, which he had caught in a flock half a mile distant. In afterwards discovering the dogs pedigree, however, he found that he was addicted to vice. But what can be more tempting to a dog who has been kept in the dull restraints of respectable society, where every impulse has been curbed by decorum, than to plunge into a flock of these superstitiously timid sheep, and have a wild carnival with his old instincts! A remarkable fact connected with such cases is, that the dog who will bring a hare or woodchuck to your door with an open countenance and asking the reward of praise, will manifest a consciousness of the wickedness of this deed almost as vividly as a human creature could. He will take a very circuitous route to the scene of his debauch, in the night generally, or in a fog, and will exercise the ingenuity of a murderer in effacing all evidence of his crime. He will rub himself in the snow until no blood remains. Fibres of wool in the teeth, however, are strong circumstantial evidence; and a jury of farmers, in such cases, is not famous for leniency. The relish for this forbidden game is so strong that there is believed to be no remedy but—to use the farmers form of sentence—"to cut the dog's tail off close back of his ears!"—*Putnam's for May.*

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS—BOUNTY CLAIMS. B. W. Brice, Paymaster General, has issued a circular in which he says: "It is entirely impracticable for this office to reply to the immense number of inquiries from claimants, or their friends, and attorneys, as to the condition or cause of delay in the adjustment of their bounty claims, without serious interruption to the public business, especially in the matter of settling these particular claims. This printed circular is the only response that can be given. All the bounty claims now on file are now being settled as fast as the Second Auditor of the Treasury can furnish, from the muster rolls now deposited in his office, the evidence necessary to determine the validity of each claim. This information has been applied for, and the auditor is now furnishing responses to our inquiries at the rate of about 20,000 per month. At this rate it is expected that the whole number of claims filed, will be acted upon and finally settled in the next nine months.

When a claim is allowed the check is drawn to the order of the claimant, and sent, with his discharge, to his attorney, or to himself; where no attorney has been appointed, and is payable only upon indorsement by claimant, unless the latter shall, by a power of attorney executed subsequent to the date of the check, authorize his attorney to act for him. If any check is paid on improper indorsement, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City, on whom all checks for additional bounty are drawn, is the responsible party to whom the payee, in such case, must look for payment. It will thus be seen that the soldier cannot be defrauded unless by his own act he places himself in the power of his attorney.

INTRODUCTIONS.—To introduce persons who are mutually unknown, is often to undertake a serious responsibility, and always to certify to each the respectability of the other. This responsibility, then, should never be undertaken without first ascertaining whether it will be acceptable to both parties to become acquainted. Always introduce the gentleman to the lady—never the contrary. This rule is to be observed everywhere socially; or otherwise, the gentleman is the acknowledged superior. The chivalry etiquette assumes that the lady is invariably the superior by right of her sex, and that the gentleman is honored by being presented. Where the sexes are the same, present the younger to the elder, the unmarried to the married, or the inferior in social rank or talent to the superior. A gentleman should never be introduced to a lady without first asking her permission. Upon introduction most people limit their recognition of each other to a bow. Shaking hands is reserved until the parties shall have become friends.

A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER BRITISH EXPEDITION.—A hundred British mechanics have been living in Paraguay for some years, employed as engineers and miners; also several English medical men. These Britons now want to go home; but Paraguay is a kind of large rat-trap, easy to get into, but hard to get out. Lopez will not let the Englishmen go. He has a passion for Englishmen when they are engineers, miners, artilerists, surgeons, or indeed experts in any trade or profession which helps him to strengthen his power. So Lopez will not let the Englishmen go. He treats them well; even provides for their families, so we have heard; he denies them only liberty. The engineer who created the works of Humaita, which have so long resisted the Brazilian fleets and armies, was an Englishman. He wanted to go home, but Lopez refused; and last year, we have been told, in despair at his dreary imprisonment, the unfortunate fellow blew out his brains.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, who is now in his 76th year is said to be the handsomest man in New York.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.—At Cincinnati, a few years since, an unsophisticated darkey waited upon a certain military gentleman, with a bill of $19 15, for washing done at the camp hospital, which, after undergoing a rigorous scrutiny by the officer, was returned with the following explanation, which the astonished son of Ethiopa listened to with an equal amount of wonder and perplexity: "This bill," said the military gentleman, "will first have to be sent to the Quartermaster General, at Washington, and he will report to the Adjutant General, and he will lay it before the Secretary of War, for his approval. The Adjutant being satisfied, it will be sent to the Auditor of State, who will approve of it and send it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will send it to the United States Treasurer, who will at once dispatch an order to the Collector of this port immediately to pay the bill." The darkey relieved himself of a long-drawn sigh. "Then, massa," he remarked, "dat last gemblam yoo spoke do, paya for de washing, does he?" "No," continued the other, "he will hand it to the Quartermaster; but as there is no such officer here at present, some proper person must be appointed by the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, and his appointment must be approved by the Senate. Congress not being in session now, the commission cannot be issued until after it meets. When this commission is received, the Quartermaster will show it to the Collector; he will pay it, you giving your receipt." The unfortunate negro first scratched his head, then shook it, and finally said: "I guess I'll hab to let dis washing slide, but it am de last job I does for Uncle Sam, shure!"

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.—What must be the feeling of happiness and contentment of the man who, by skillfully turning to proper account his intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of his land, has succeeded without increased labor or capital, in gaining from it a permanent increase of produce? For such a result is not only a personal advantage to himself, but a most important benefit conferred upon all mankind. How insignificant do all our discoveries and inventions appear, compared to what is in the power of the agriculturist to achieve.

All our advance in arts and sciences are of no avail in increasing the conditions of human existence; and though a small fraction of society may, by their means, be gainers in intellectual enjoyment, the load of misery weighing upon the great mass of people remains the same. A hungry man cares not for preaching, and a child that is to learn anything at school must not be sent there with an empty stomach.

Every step in advance, however, made by agriculture, serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind, and to make the human mind susceptible and capable of appreciating the good and the beautiful that art and science present to us. Improvements in agriculture constitute the only solid foundation for further progress in all other branches of knowledge.

THE REBEL DEAD.—Under this caption the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: We utterly fail to sympathize with the sentiment of those who would forbid the rebel dead to be buried side by side with their own. When the great debt is paid, surely it cancels all our petty claims. When a man gives up life bravely in the front of battle, no matter in how bad a cause, if not admiration, at least forgiveness and pity are the natural tribute of all generous hearts. These remarks are suggested, or rather compelled, by observing that Rush C. Hawkins, colonel of one of those regiments which made the name of Zouave detestable during the war, took occasion in his speach at the Union League rooms, New York, to attack a member who had expressed himself in favor of a common burial of the Union and rebel dead. Such a man misrepresents, in every sense, the feeling of the grand army—we do *not* allude to a secret organization by that name. No northern father lamenting his son, need feel wronged to know that a darling of a Virginia home lies by his side; and if the two soldiers, bravely as they contended in life, should become conscious of that neighborhood, we have no fear that their long rest would be disturbed. Rather would they clasp their warring hands, put face to face, and sleep like brothers reconciled. Shame upon such unmanly bitterness! No true American will honor himself more than by rebuking every manifestation of this hate that descends into the grave, and makes a separation between the bones of gallant men! Out upon the thought that the rank and file of the Southern army were traitors and criminals! They fought honestly and earnestly, enduring in many cases privations of which our troops know little. They marched barefoot when our boys were well shod. They disputed every inch of ground with desperate valor, and yielded only to destiny. They proved themselves in life foemen worthy of our steel, and their mouldering bones may well rest in peace by the side of our bravest and dearest. Vengeance need not follow them into the grave. Patriotism may cover their failings, remembering that they were children of one mother, and their valor sprung out of the same heroic stock. Beauty may strew flowers upon the green mounds that hide such courage and high resolve. And Col. Rush C. Hawkins may mind his own business, and be ashamed to wage war more fiercely on a dead than he did upon a living foe.

J. W. SULLIVAN, bookseller and news agent of San Francisco, died in that city recently. Mr. Sullivan had been engaged for the last seventeen years in newspaper and periodical business.

MAJOR B. P. READING died in Shasta county, California, May 20th. He was one of the oldest pioneers and best men of the State.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1868.

Result of the Election.

"We've met the enemy, and we are theirn," Yes, gentlemen, American citizens and *bona fide* residents of Arizona, Governor McCormick and the mongrel hosts of the Mexican State of Sonora have proven too weighty for us, and we are routed horse, foot and dragoons. Recent returns from Pima leave no doubt of it, and when the returns from Guaymas, Altar, and other Mexican towns arrive, there will not be a grease-spot left of us. Josh Billings says, "It strains a man's philosophee the wust kind tew laff when he gits beet," and we *know* that Josh is right, nevertheless, our advice to those who opposed McCormick is to, "grin and bear it," and console themselves, if possible, with the pleasing fact that he is the last of a gang who came here to rob the Territory, succeeded in doing so, ran for Congress, got elected, left the country, and never returned here. The honest white men of the Territory did their best to defeat him, and would have succeeded had a fair election been held, and none but legal voters allowed to take part in it. Full returns have not yet been received here from all the counties, but from all the information in our possession, we put them up as follows: Yavapai gave a majority of votes against Mr. McCormick; Mohave and Yuma counties each, gave small majorities against McCormick; Pah-Ute county cast the bulk of her vote for Mr. Adams, and Pima county voted almost every man, woman and child within her boundaries for McCormick, and for fear that would not win, she drew or borrowed from the Mexican State of Sonora. In the language of a letter from that county, the question of the McCormickites of Pima was, "How many votes do we require to beat the *white peons* north of the Gila? Tell us, said they, to their Chieftain, and we will cross the line and get them."

There is no use disguising the fact that the election in Pima county was a farce, and the McCormickites know it. The infamous Alexander McKey, and others of his ilk were stationed at outside precincts where but from five to ten legal voters lived, but true to their natural instincts for engaging in fraud and villainy, they coined and rolled up majorities ranging from 50 to 200 at all of these precincts for his Infamacy, the Governor of this Territory.

White Democrats who, before the election, talked in favor of Rush, were ostracised and threatened. The Mexicans were appealed to by demagogues in the interest of the Governor, who told them all sorts of lies about the people north of the Gila, and who inflamed their passions to such an extent that in order to administer to us a good castigation, they voted early, often, and for aught we know, they are yet voting. The votes, after the close of the polls, were counted in secret, no one being allowed to see a ticket except the Boards of Election, all of whom were the friends of the Governor! But, pshaw! we have dwelt on these disgraceful scenes too long, and had Governor McCormick one spark of honor or manliness left in his bosom he would never present himself at Washington City as Delegate from Arizona, nor would he hold the position of Governor one day longer than he could resign. He has carried his point by the aid of the Steamboat Company, the Military, the Mail Contractors, the men who profess to have claims against Government, the Internal Revenue men, the men who were born to be slaves and lackeys to "pub. funcs.," the knaves and fools of every description, the office seekers, the political poltroons of both parties, and last, but not least, the benighted, half-starved children of Sonora. Honesty and intelligence are yet too weak in Arizona to contend with and overthrow ignorance and scoundrelism, and until we have a stringent registry law, we need not expect a fair election in this Territory.

A GOLD-bearing ledge of quartz has been found near the Apache Pass, and one of the editors of the little *Arizonian* says: "We heard the Collector of Customs say that he would take the quartz in payment of duties, though he refuses Wickenburg gold bars." Well; that Collector must be partial to Pima county productions; much more so than Mr. Hayden, of Tucson, who brought his whole "raw-hide" outfit from Tucson to Wickenburg, and works it for Wickenburg gold bars. Dog-in-the-manger scoundrels, your bile against North of the Gila is villainous, but we think you will yet live to repent of it. Were it not for the few honest men in Pima county, hell would open its jaws and swallow the whole pack of jackals there gathered together.

STATEMENT

Of the votes polled at the General Election held on Wednesday, June 3d, 1868, in the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona as received by the County Recorder, and canvassed by the Board of Supervisors.

NAMES OF PRECINCTS.	Delegate to Congress,			For the Council,				For the House of Representatives,										County Rec'rd'r		Public Adm'st'tr		For Supervisors,					District Att'y,	Grand Total
	John A. Rush,	Richard C. McCormick,	Samuel Adams,	John G. Campbell,	John T. Alsup,	F. M. Chapman,	John Howard,	Thomas W. Brooks,	Follett G. Christie,	William S. Little,	John Smith,	G. R. Wilson,	Edward Lambley,	Samuel E. Blair,	Calvin White,	Edward Kerr,	J. W. Swilling,	John H. Behan,	C. T. Rogers,	John W. Simmons,	Henry W. Fleury,	Edward J. Cook,	Andrew J. Shanks,	Lewis A. Stevens,	A. G. Dunn,	Edwin Darling,	John M. Roontree,	
Prescott,	129	35	3	147	121	153	45	152	123	121	152	119	117	45	35	36	27	78	82	119	42	158	119	118	37	35	148	170
Skull Valley,	7	3		10	7	10	3	10	7	7	9	7	7	3	3	3	2	7	1	7	3	10	7	7	3	3	10	10
Kirkland Creek,	8	2		10	9	3	3	10	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	1	10	7	10	1	1	10	10
Weaver,	17	3		19	17	20	3	17	17	17	20	17	17	3	3	3	3	19	1	17	3	17	17	17	3		17	20
Walnut Grove,	19	7		23	20	25	6	22	20	20	25	20	20	5	5	5	6	19	7	19	6	25	20	21	4	7	22	27
Wickenburg,	96	58	3	138	105	129	44	140	102	101	140	101	101	39	39	36	36	94	58	76	38	137	99	101	36	27	139	156
Vulture Mine,	15	39	1	57	17	30	42	57	39	31	56	23	43	32	21	15	14	5	52	19	38	57	25	30	30	38	57	57
Agua Caliente,	14		1	13	13	13		14	14	14	14	14	14					14		14		14	14	14			14	15
Fort McDowell,	6	30		35	5	35	30	35	5	3	35	5	5	30	30	30	29	12	22	5	30	35	5	5	30	30	36	36
Beaver Valley,	9			9	9	9		9	9	9	9	9	9					9		9		9	9	8			9	9
Agua Frio,	27	1		27	27	26	1	27	25	26	26	23	26					9	18	27		27	27	26			27	28
Big Bug,	1	10		5	1	5	9	4	1	1	5	1	1	4	9	4	4	1	10	1	10	7	1	1	4	5	7	11
Lynx Creek,	6			6	6	6		6	6	6	6	6	6					6		6		6	6	6			6	6
Hassayampa,	19	1		19	19	19	1	19	19	18	19	19	18	1	1			18		19	1	19	19	19		1	19	20
Cary's Ranch,	15			12	12	12		12	12	12	12	12	11	1				9	5	12		12	12	12			11	15
Chino Valley,	14			12	12	12		11	11	11	12	12	12					7	5	12		11	11	12			11	14
Date Creek,	14			14	14	14		14	14	14	14	14	14					14		14		14	14	14			14	14
Phœnix,	4	13	1	14	6	15	9	16	5	5	17	11	5	11	10	10		5	12	5	10	14	4	5	10	9	15	18
Rio Verde	5			5	5	4		5	5	5	1	1	1					4		4		5	5	1			5	5
Total Vote,	425	202	9	575	425	540	196	580	443	430	581	423	436	175	157	143	122	331	281	394	182	587	421	427	156	14	577	642

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, }
COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, } ss.

I, F. G. Christie, County Recorder and Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing, is a full, true and correct statement of the votes polled at the General Election, held on Wednesday, June 3d, 1868, in the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, as canvassed by said Board, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D 1868, as the same were received by me, and appear on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of June, A. D. 1868.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Clerk Board Supervisors.

The Tucson Arizonian.

This vile sheet, the excrescence of all that is low, contemptible and corrupt in Pima county the bantling of Governor McCormick; the chickadee of newspaper littleness, in its issue of May 30, a copy of which by favor of a friend, has come into our possession, (for its ostensible editor, S. R. DeLong, seems afraid to forward his paper to us in exchange) takes occasion to malign John A. Rush, the Democracy and the whole people north of the Gila. The number before us is filled with effusions from the pen of Richard C. McCormick, or were written by some one else at his dictation. But we believe the latter demagogue wrote them himself, as several ear-marks of his crop out. The drift of all the articles seems to be that for his action on the capitol question, he should receive the reward promised him by the Pima Delegation before he signed the bill. The first article says: "Care must be taken that the deceptions of the hour are not permitted to mislead these well meaning people who are all anxious to support the Governor, and feel indebted to him for his impartial course on the capital question." Of course every intelligent man in the Territory knows that his "impartial course" was to sell out to Pima county for a pledge of its support for Delegate, for, did not his Insignificancy send "feelers" to leading Republicans of this town to know whether, in case he vetoed the bill, they would support him for Congress, to which they indignantly replied, "No!" He then goes on to say that by the "impartial discharge of his duty," he has built up Tucson and killed Prescott, and should, of course, get his pay for so doing. The organ tells its people to stick by the Governor, as the Governor has stuck by them. Then "every man who owns a foot of land, or a dollar's worth of property in Pima county, should vote for Governor McCormick, and will be blind to his best interests if he does not. Let those who have expressed such anxiety to have the capital at Tucson, and are now reaping the advantages of its location here, stand by the Governor, by whose impartial discharge of duty it was brought here." This lets the cat out of the bag; the Governor might as well have told the people that he would work solely for Pima county, notwithstanding that when he was here, he said he would labor for the interests of the whole Territory. All that know him intimately know that he will work for the interest of himself and clique. Under the head of "A Proper Distinction," the Governor says, for we know the "ostensible" did not write it, "In my speech at Tucson I pitched into the MINER clique, but was careful not to say anything against this community, as among that [this] community were many "prominent men" who frankly confess that at present, Tucson has much stronger claims than Prescott for the capital." This we pronounce an unqualified falsehood, and Governor McCormick knows it. There are no "prominent men" in this town who say so. There are not ten men in this town who do not put you up for a bad man, and we heard one man who voted for you say that he knew you to be a villain, but thought you were bound to pirate the certificate, and win. Again, it is said that he (the Governor) challenged his opponents to prove their assertions about him, but the charges stand against him, the people here know them to be true, and while here, he was very particular not to demand affidavits. The sheet then goes on to brag about his bringing Mrs. McCormick to the Territory, before Mr Rush came here! Deep logic! far-fetched recommendation. What! thus drag up the memory of a dead lady to aid the cause of a trickster! Shame! shame! The organ's pen in the Governor's hand, tells the people to remember that in order to make it appear that, as has been often asserted, there was a larger population in Pima county than in all Arizona north of the Gila, they must get out a big vote, and prove that the Governor acted properly in signing the bill. Well, you did get out a big vote, Sonora did her duty, and the sectionalists of Pima county followed the advice of "a prominent gentleman at Washington" who wrote to somebody in Tucson that "If you would keep the capital, you must elect a Delegate from below the Gila," and, of course, I Richard C. McCormick, am "he." The organ then grinds out a lot of stuff about the people of Prescott, some of whom, it alludes to as "men, who, if they pay their poll tax, do it grudgingly, and who are of no possible use to the country." This is McCormick's favorite style of argument, but we have never known a man who paid out money more grudgingly than he, or who has been of less use to the country. Why he is nothing if not mean, as all who have ever had dealings with him here know. He never yet was known to deal squarely with any body, while he owned the MINER, he run it as a rat foreman would have run it, although he received enormous prices for work done for Government. He has even gone so far as to hire a printer in California for small wages, falsely telling him that he could live here as cheaply as in California, and after the first month was up, tried to cut his wages down still more. Little feebleness then says he has never handled any of the Territorial funds. What an unblushing falsehood? Why, the fellow and his clique have gobbled nearly all the money that ever went into the Treasury, and labored hard to steal the balance.

It does not hurt the character of Mr. Rush to say that he has been the legal adviser of our Supervisors and that he helped make this county poor, for he did not occupy that position for more than six months. If Yavapai county is poor, and her warrants not worth more than 50 cents on the dollar, (which the *Arizonian* says is so, but which we say is not so) McCormick as much as any other man, helped to swamp her, by the ungodly sums charged for everything furnished her by him. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The number winds up with a letter from W. T. Flower, from La Paz, an old functionary of the Governor, a false prophet and kid-gloved exquisite of the first water. This reliable gentleman assures the Governor that he can rely upon a majority at La Paz, which he didn't get. The exquisite Flower then says the "balderdash of the MINER is making friends for the Governor," but the result proves the contrary. Wherever the MINER is taken, read and paid for, McCormick's vote has been very light, and would have been a great deal lighter had it not been for such weak sisters as Mr. Flower, who take the Governor for a lion, when in reality he is but a brayer in a roarer's skin—a mere cypher in the East—a played-out politician in his own State, a third-class newspaper correspondent, who came here to play second fiddle to Governor Goodwin. Where white intelligence lives and thrives, there McCormick was not voted for. Where Government contractors and besotted military officers held sway over foreigners who did not understand the English language, and who are treated as dogs by their aristocratic employers, there Governor McCormick got a large vote, there Sonoranians were colonized; there the Board of Election counted votes in secret, and there infamy and villainy, triumphed over right, honor and fair dealing. Let the Heavens weep, McCormick, the contemptible, his aiders and abettors have swindled the legal voters of this Territory. To accomplish their purpose; money, threats and power were brought into requisition, and the little villain appealed to the basest passions of the Mexicans of Pima county. It was a life and death struggle with him, and he entered into it and conducted it with desperation and a reckless disregard of all fair and honorable means. He thinks now, we suppose, that he is almost at the top of the ladder of fame, but his conscience must twit him when he sees that a majority of the white people of the Territory opposed him, and that but for the votes of foreigners, he could never have been elected to Congress from this Territory. In talking so plainly of His Excellency, the Governor, we are aware that it will displease many of his admirers and supporters, but we care not for that; we do not publish a paper to please McCormickites, many of whom live from some little office, and nearly all of whom expect some favor from the Governor. The only consolation derived by us from McCormick's election is that there is a chance of getting rid of him, which would be a blessing to the whole Territory. He is the last of an "outfit" that has cursed the Territory since its organization, and betrayed the interests and wishes of the people. McCormick was bound to leave the Territory, any way, and we labored hard to compel him to pay his way out of it, but it seems the people will have to do that trick for him. Anyhow, "we rejoice to see the curse removed" from among us, and hope that, in his own classic language, we will never again be cursed with as "rotten an egg."

THE VOTE OF MOHAVE COUNTY.—The following is the vote of Mohave County: For *Delegate to Congress*, John A. Rush, 40; R. C. McCormick, 23; Samuel Adams, 9. U. E. Doolittle, was elected Member of the Assembly; E. H. Smith, Sheriff; E. M. McCarty, Treasurer; John Pearson, Public Administrator, and John Pearson Supervisor.

LAST year, California produced 14 000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is estimated that this year the yield will be over 20,000,000 bushels.

GOOD ROADS, CHEAP FREIGHTING, ETC.—We print to-day a communication from Mr. Charles Beach, in which he advocates the subscription, by citizens of this county, of enough money to repair the end of the La Paz road lying in this county. Of course we are in favor of making good roads to every point in the Territory, but we are not certain that, just now, our people can afford to invest very heavily in road making. If they thought it would lower the price of the necessaries of life, there is not a man in this community but would contribute liberally to the shortening and repairing of our Central highway to the Colorado. We think it will have that tendency, and stand ready to help the thing along.

It is the universal opinion of our people that the prices demanded by our merchants, for provisions, clothing, etc., are too high, and that in order to aid in the development of the country, they should at least sell the necessaries of life as cheap as possible. We must admit that our people have good reason to cry out against high prices, but the existence of high prices is not altogether attributable to the merchants. No one doubts but that traders realize immense profits on all goods sold by them, but not so much as is generally supposed, if we take into consideration the cost of freight on land and water, and the time it takes to transport and deliver goods here from San Francisco, and other causes known to purchasers. Just now, there appears to be a desire on the part of several traders to put prices down as low as possible, and we hope the freighters will assist in the good work, by lowering their prices, which, we think, are a little too steep. It is asserted that freight is carried from Arizona City, on the Colorado, to Tucson—a distance of three hundred miles, for one half less per pound than it is carried to this place from La Paz and Hardyville, neither of which places are distant more than 180 miles from Prescott, and both of which roads are better than that to Tucson. By all means, gentlemen, lower your tariffs, and give consumers a show to remain in the country By so doing you will encourage people to start enterprises that they are now afraid to enter upon, and which are certain to pay; then times will be better, and every reasonable man will be better satisfied to remain in the country. Of course one great drawback to freighting cheaply in this country is the Apache, whose presence forces owners of small freight trains to "lie over" day after day, at the river towns, waiting for company, thus causing loss of time and money, the last of which must be made from off the consumer in the interior. Until the Apache dies off we will have to grin and bear a great many burdens Let us hope that the time is near at hand when the villains will take something they can't manage, that will cause them to give up the ghost; for instance, the cholera or small-pox, either of which would make good Indians out of them, in short order.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.—The following was the vote for Justices of the Peace and Constables, in this County, at the late election. In Prescott precinct, Joseph Ehle received 93 and Calvin White 87 votes for Justices of the Peace, and N P. Pierce 108 votes for Constable. In Walnut Grove precinct, R. P. D. Brooks received 4, E. A. Copeland 14 and J. N. Bright 3 votes for Justice of the Peace. No Constable elected. In Wickenburg precinct, A. H. Peeples received 86, R. W. Groom 76, and A. W. Haskell 43 votes for Justices of the Peace, and J. W. Swart 111 votes for Constable. At Vulture Mine, George Monroe received 36 votes for Justice of the Peace, and M. Hanson 9 and P. Murphy 27 votes for Constable. At Fort McDowell, James A. Moore received 28 votes for Justice of the Peace and C. H. Kenyon 27 votes for Constable. In Beaver Valley, J. P. Osborn received 8 votes for Justice of the Peace and T. W. Boggs 9 votes for Constable. At Agua Frio Ranch W. Rice received 24 votes for Justice of the Peace and L. Elliot 15 and J. Reese 8 votes for Constable. At Cary's Ranch, S. S. Chapin received 5 votes for Justice of the Peace and Joseph Hesler 3 votes for Constable. At Phœnix, J. W. Swilling received 16 votes for Justice of the Peace and L. Vandemark 16 and James Smith 16 votes for Constable. At Rio Verde, Joseph Melvin received 5 votes for Justice of the Peace and John Lloyd 5 votes for Constable. The total vote of the County was 642.

A PRIVATE letter from Tucson informs us that a party consisting of C. Hadsell, —— Brownlee, and two soldiers, (names unknown) were murdered by Indians near Apache Pass, in this Territory, recently. The same correspondent says that Tucson is full of bad characters, who break into stores, dwelling-houses, etc., and rob them. On this subject the *Arizonian* forgets itself and says:

"Something must be done to drive out the thieves, desperadoes and cut-throats that are hanging around the town, or they will rule us."

Now, we ask every candid, fair-minded citizen of Pima county if the MINER has ever said anything so bad as this about the citizens of Tucson, for these "thieves, desperadoes and cut-throats" must be citizens of Tucson, as they certainly voted for McCormick. "Murder will out," in spite of every effort to disguise it. The McCormickites of Tucson acknowledge that they have overruled the legal voters of the Territory with an clan that now bids fair to rule them.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

THANKS.—We acknowledge the receipt, from Mrs. Wm. F. Turner, of a huge pile of delicious cakes and other cookies, which were labelled "Temperance Cakes to be eaten with *cold water*," and as we were thus "cribbed, cabined and confined" by the lady's imperative direction, we were forced to drink her health in that unwholesome fluid, while the *attaches* of the office used lager for that purpose, and pronounced it superior to water for a temperance beverage.

SICK WITH AGUE.—Mr. Abe Henning, of Walnut Grove, who came here last week, sick with ague, is recovering.

MR. J. P. OSBORN and his son William came to town last week from the Lower Agua Frio, with a load of barley, which they had just harvested. On the road up they saw an Indian near Willow Creek. They returned again this week. Cap Lewis and Billy Gavin accompanied them, on a hunting and fishing excursion, and fish and deer had better keep shy of them.

WE are informed that our worthy friend. J. E G. Mitchell, has purchased, from E. Darling, one-half interest in the Pioneer Drug Store. Both are good business men and will certainly make money.

SUNDAY last was the meanest day ever witnessed at this season of the year in Prescott. The wind rushed frantically from south to north, and the dust kicked up by it was invincible. It went everywhere and covered everything. There must have been a screw loose in the weather engine, or else God Almighty could not stand to look down calmly upon the wrongs practiced by McCormick & Co, in Pima county, and set the sands of the desert in motion to cover up and destroy the scoundrels who employed aliens to vote down the will of the citizens of the Territory. Next mail, we expect to hear of the destruction of that nest of plotters. Tucson.

OUR young friend J H Behan, who was elected Recorder of this county, at the late election, to fill an unexpired term, has qualified and taken charge of the office. During the canvass all sorts of charges were made against Mr Behan, and a great many Democrats gave him the cold shoulder. Nevertheless, he was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent C. T. Rogers. As to the charges made against Mr Behan, we believe them to be false and have great hope that he will make a good, faithful and honest officer. He occupies the most important office in the county and the people need not fear but that he will fill it to the best of his ability, which is far better than that of some of his maligners.

F. G. CHRISTIE, who, with the exception of a short space of time, has been Recorder of this county since July '64, retired from office Wednesday last, to give place to Mr. Behan, and we think it due to so able and faithful a public servant as Mr Christie has proved himself to be, to thus publicly mention the good he has done, as an encouragement to others So to be explicit we will simply state that the books accounts, etc., kept by Mr C, are an honor to the county, and we believe, unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast. There is nothing connected with the duties of the office that Mr C. is not conversant with and master of. He may have faults, but they were cast aside when he entered the office, and no man can say that he has not done his whole duty in an able manner. He leaves everything in good shape, and if his successors, follow the charts marked out by him, they will have easy sailing. As a *fact*, we assert that Mr C is competent to fill almost any sphere in life, and we hope that he will continue to reside among us the balance of his days.

A PARTY of soldiers left Camp Lincoln, (sixty miles from Fort Whipple,) at 12 o'clock on Monday night last, and arrived at the fort, at about 5 o'clock A. M. Tuesday morning, and started back next day. The men rather seemed to like it, and informed us that they would willingly ride twice as far, without rest or sleep, if by so doing they could benefit their race by wiping out Apaches. We want no better soldiers than the white ones now in this section of Arizona, and hope that instead of raising a regiment of native troops, Government will increase the regular force here, and leave the officers and men who have become acquainted with the country and the Indians "to fight it out on this line."

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The second anniversary of the Prescott Sunday School was celebrated in the Court room Sunday afternoon June 14th. The room was fitted up in tasty style with wreaths and boquets of evergreens and flowers. The motto "Praise ye the Lord," occupied a conspicuous place, as general emblem of the school and, with the "Ten Commandments," "Lord's Prayer" etc., neatly printed on cards and inclosed in wreaths of evergreens, decorated the walls.

The number of scholars in attendance during the last year has been fifty. The exercises of singing, recitations and declaiming by the scholars were performed in a becoming and praiseworthy manner. The pleasing custom of presenting cards and tracts was observed, each member of the school receiving a reward of merit for good conduct and attendance during the past year, The record of the school, since its organization, was then read, showing not only a gradual increase in attendance, but an increase of the friends of the school.

A few general remarks were made, and the exercises brought to a close by singing the popular Sunday School Melody "Will You Meet Us."

As a whole it was a pleasing affair, relished by an interested audience, and reflecting great credit on both teachers and scholars.

THE officers and soldiers north of the Gila are doing their best to secure peace and security to our people, and we hope Government will back them up in the good work. The recent scout made by General Devin and command accomplished great good for the country, as will be seen ere long. Officers, guides and soldiers have learned a great deal in regard to the home of the Apaches, and it is the intention of the Commanding General to turn it to good advantage. A post will no doubt be established, this summer, on the San Carlos, a road will be made from Camp Lincoln to it, white settlers will follow the troops, and another wave of civilization will roll eastward into the delightful country now cursed by the Apache. The soldiers are perfectly delighted with the country visited by them, and say that it surpasses in beauty, even this. Those of them who last year, while scouting in the Wallapai mountains, came near dying of thirst, pronounce Eastern Arizona a paradise, with timber, water and grass in abundance, Mr. Ed. Peck, chief guide for the expediton, informs us that he saw on the trip, some very good-looking gold country, and some of the soldiers say they found gold.

Prescott and La Paz Wagon Road.

ED MINER:—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to make a simple statement in regard to the road between Prescott and La Paz, in which there is not a person in Yavapai county but what is more or less interested. This is the great thoroughfare over which government and the citizens of Central Arizona receive their supplies. It is, to a great extent, as nature formed it, a natural wagon road, but like all roads over mountain countries, has its barriers, and is nearly the same to-day as it was four years ago, and needs many repairs, some of which are almost indispensible; especially that portion of the road between Mint Valley and Tonto Springs, Bell's Canyon and the Mesa west of Willow Springs—some little repairs have been made by passing trains and one small subscription, not enough to make it passible for heavy loaded wagons The road from Camp McPherson or Date Creek, to La Paz, formerly passed directly over Date Creek Mountain, but owing to the frequent heavy rains of last year, the road was injured to such an extent that it became impassible, and freighters were compelled to take a more circuitous route by the way of Martin's Canyon, lengthening the road between Prescott and La Paz to nearly 200 miles, whilst it should be reached in about 175 miles.

Mr. Sparks, an energetic citizen and Arizona Pioneer, who, at present, is opening the huge gold ledge west of Black Tanks, has made two or three trips from Date Creek, passing below (west) the mountain, and entering the McMullen Valley, near Cullen's well, informs me that with a few hundred dollars, expended in a proper manner, a good wagon road can be opened, making a cut-off of twenty or twenty-five miles, which will afford one more water than we now have, which will make the desert no desert at all Now, what we all need is a good road and a free road, and we can have it by all subscribing their mite and placing it in the hands of some competent person, to open up that portion of the road in Yavapai county. Yuma county proposes repairing the remainder of the road in that county. Two thousand dollars expended in a proper manner by some person who understands the wants of freighters will repair and make the road good from Prescott to McMullen's Valley. And I am credibly informed that nearly one-half of the necessary amount will be subscribed by some half dozen persons, and I have no doubt but that others will come forward and help in this matter in which all have an interest.

CHAS. W. BEACH.

EX-PRESIDENT James Buchannan died at Wheatland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st inst., in his 77th year. Of him the *Alta* says:

"He began his official career as member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and gradually advanced through Congress, the Russian Mission, the Senate, the State Secretaryship, and the English Mission, to the Presidency, the highest point to which political ambition could aspire. He was a "public functionary" in no mean sense, however. He was an excellent public speaker, an able lawyer, a skilful debater and Congressional tactician, a consumate politician, an eminent diplomatist and statesman, and a zealous partisan in the dominant party. Besides, he had a good private character, and few politicians have succeeded in keeping so free from suspicion of corruption as he did. With these rare qualifications, and with the fortunate circumstances in his favor that he was the leading Democrat of the leading Democratic State, honors were thrust upon him, and instead of seeking office, he often refused, and was rewarded by higher offers."

FOR WICKENBURG.—Mr. J. R Frink, who came down from San Francisco on the last steamer, left here on Thursday last, for Wickenburg. He takes with him a quantity of machinery for the Vulture mine. The twenty odd Chinamen he engaged in San Francisco, and brought down on the steamer, for employment in the mine, are minus. On their way from Wilmington to Los Angeles, they became suddenly alarmed as to their probable fate in Apache land, and skedaddled for parts unknown, leaving behind them a number of hats, pillows, and various other articles, all of Chinese manufacture, as little mementos to our friend Frink.

So says the San Bernardino *Guardian* of June 6th. Sorry the Johns did not come. There is plenty of work to be done here which they could do as well, if not better than Sonoranians.

THE Mobile *Tribune* prays to be delivered from "shoe-peg civilization," and we pray to be delivered from "red pepper" civilization, mountebanks and soulless fellows who fawn upon persons who may chance to be "clothed with a little brief authority.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.—A Fort Churchill despatch of May 29th, says: A heavy earthquake shock was experienced here at 9:05 to-night, one of the heaviest shocks felt here for years.

At 9:50 P. M., three more shocks occurred here—all quite severe.

Washoe, Gold Hill, and Franktown also report three heavy shakes; the first one the hardest ever felt at those places.

A Virginia despatch of the same day says: At about a quarter past nine o'clock this evening a heavy shock of earthquake was felt here, and two lighter ones fifteen and sixteen minutes later. Large buildings rocked, and everybody rushed out of the houses. Everybody was anxious about San Francisco, supposing it to be very severe there.

At the Savage mine it stopped the pump, and was felt in all the stations. The miners at first supposed it to be a cave. No damage was done anywhere as far as heard from. It was not felt in the Gould & Curry mine. The movement was from west to east.

At Sacramento, San Francisco, and other places in California, the shock was also felt.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is close at hand, yet we have heard no one talk of celebrating the day. Why dont some of our citizens take the matter in hand, and arrange a programme for its observance by our people in a proper manner. It is a day dear to every lover of liberty, and should not be passed over with indifference. Let us celebrate.

JOSH BILLINGS shrewdly says: "Pleasure is like a hornet. It generally ends with a sting."

New Advertisements.

New Store.

.. GO TO ...

KERR'S CHEAP STORE,

In the East Room of the Old Capitol Building, North Side of the Plaza, Prescott,

If you wish to purchase

Groceries and Provisions,

Liquors, Can Fruits, Clothing,

Or anything else needed by you, for less money than the same articles can be bought for anywhere else in town

EDWARD KERR.

Prescott, June 20, 1868

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible

If the case be full and candidly described personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, **free.**

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay

Address, W. K DOHERTY' M D
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage

Address, W K. DOHERTY, M. D
je20 6m San Francisco, Cal.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noblest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never slop over.

P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp." C. JACKSON & Co.

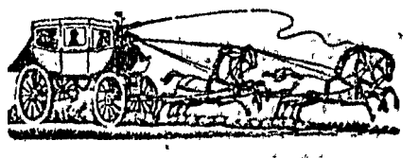
Prescott, June 5, 1868.

SELLING AT COST.—Manuel Ravena offers to sell his large stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, etc., for cost and freight, in order to make room for a new stock now on the road from San Francisco. Call at the Brick Store, and Frank will do the fair thing by you. my16

Goods well Bought, Sell Themselves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.

my30 D. HENDERSON & Co.

Arizona Stage Company.



Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday,
Leave Wickenburg every Thursday.
Semi-Weekly Mail regularly between La Paz and Prescott, via Wickenburg.

J. GOLDWATER, Agent at La Paz.
W. K. FERRIS " " Wickenburg.
JAMES GRANT,
Contractor and Proprietor.

Prescott, June 10, 1868.

Prescott Advertisements.

STILL IN THE FIELD!

GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT!

FURTHER REDUCTION!

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN

GO THE PRICES!

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH UPON

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods,

Mission and Pioneer Mills' Woolen Goods,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery,

Meerschaum Pipes,

Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery,
Buckskin and Kid Gloves,
Nuts, Figs, Dates,
Henry's and Spencer's Improved Rifles, Colt's Pistol's, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition, Caps, Fuse,
Clocks, Farming Implements, Groceries,
Wines and Liquors.

Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

We can and shall run a lively opposition to high prices.

D. HENDERSON & CO.
Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,
my16 Prescott, Arizona.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,

Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand:

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.
WILLIAM E. DENISON.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K, lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILLIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Wines, Liquors,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Tinware, Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
&c., &c., &c.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

West Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, April 4, 1868.

MONTEZUMA SALOON,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE TO their friends, and the public generally, that this well-known, comfortable and favorite resort is now engineered by them, and is well supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The Montezuma will be kept in a neat, clean and cosy style.

A. J. SHANKS,
N. P. PIERCE.

Prescott, Arizona, March 21, 1868.

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform the people of Prescott and surrounding country, that he has leased the shop, tools, etc., of the Miller brothers, at their ranch, one mile west from Prescott, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a workmanlike manner.

Horse, mule and ox shoes will be kept constantly on hand, and I shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction in this branch of the business.

JOHN BUCKLEY.

Miller's Ranch, May 29, 1868.

LOST!

On the road between Prescott and Williamson Valley,

A Colt's Six-Shooter,

Army size. Handle covered with buckskin.

A reward of five dollars will be paid to the person leaving the aforesaid pistol at the office of the Miner. D. R. POLAND.

Prescott, May 29, 1868.

Why is it

That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO.
my16.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale—

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Ayers "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded E. DARLING.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, Arizona,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all who have seen and examined it, to be

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.

my16 La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco,
Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE TAX ROLL of YAVAPAI COUNTY for the year 1868 is now completed, and is deposited in the office of the County Recorder, for the inspection of all whom it may concern, there to remain until the sixth day of July, 1868, upon which day the Board of Supervisors will meet and sit, until the 13th day of July, 1868, to hear any and all complaints that may be made in regard to the assessment of property.

A. J. MOORE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County, Arizona.

Prescott, June 12, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED, AND SELLING CHEAP, at Campbell & Buffum's, a large and well assorted Stock of Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. Cooking Stoves, Force and Lifting Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Sinches, Whips, etc., etc. Come and examine our Stock and Prices and you will be sure to buy.

jy13 CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

WISHING.

Of all amusements of the mind
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing."
A very choice diversion, too,
If you but rightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—
My purse was something fatter;
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter.
That I might make oppression reel
As gold can only make it;
And break the tyrant's rod of steel
As gold can only break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn and jealousy and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were hurled fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that persons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching:
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching.

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor;
I wish that innocents were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come erewhile throughout the earth
To be a glorious real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With his supremest blessing,
And hope be lost in happiness,
Ahn wishing be possessing.

Be Kind to the Loved One's at Home.

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wast young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps, now feeble, once fearless and bold—
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Ah, well might you cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind hath she been.
Be kind to thy mother, for thee she will pray
As long as God giveth her breath,
Oh, well thou mightst cherish and cheer her lone way
Into the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother, whose heart will have dearth
If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn;
The pleasures of feeling wilt at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are,
The love of a brother will be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than the pearls from the depths of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister, not many may know
The depths of true sisterly love;
The gems of the ocean lie fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above,
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old;
Be kind to thy mother so dear;
Be kind to thy brother, nor show thy face cold;
Be kind to thy sister so near.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.—A small machine which derives its motion from electricity is on exhibition in the east. Its proprietors claim that the cost of running it does not exceed 20 cents a day. The wheel is 38 inches in diameter, and can be made to complete 140 revolutions a minute. Competent practical mechanics who have examined it say it is just the thing for running printing presses, sewing machines, street cars, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT of the North China *News* says: "The 27th ult. was the day appointed for choosing a wife for the Emperor. One hundred and twenty virgins went into the palace the evening before, as candidates for this honor, and seven of the most eligible were retained for closer inspection. I have not yet been informed who is the fortunate one. The Dowager Empress decides, but the Emperor has the privilege of having a look to see for himself. The ages of the ladies vary from eleven to nineteen. The Emperor is now fourteen, according to Chinese reckoning."

A CHICAGO paper says there are in that city from 20,000 to 25,000 men out of employment, fifteen or twenty thousand of whom are dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon charity.

DECAY OF MEMPHIS.—The Memphis (Tennessee) *Post* says that between four and five thousand persons have left Memphis within the past ninety days. Whole rows of store houses in the most eligible business portion of the city are now untenanted. Dwellings are vacant, the poor have scanty employment, and some are on the verge of destitution.

The *Post* might have added that all this is caused by Radical rule. Before the war, when the negro was compelled to work or starve, in Tennessee, Memphis was one of the thriftiest places in the Union.

A MAN with an enormously large mouth called on a dentist to get a tooth drawn. After the dentist had prepared his instrument, and was about to commence operations, the man began to strain and stretch his mouth, till he got it to a frightful width.

"Stay, sir," said the dentist. "Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider, for I intend to stand outside of it to draw your tooth."

AN ingenious mode of torture in British India is to fasten a bag of wasps on some portion of the victim's body, and then stir up the insects.

ANNA DICKENSON ON GENERAL GRANT.—The gentle Anna is one of the ablest and most popular orators in the pay of the radical party. She has done good service for the party in times past. Just now she appears to be stumping it in the interest of those radicals who do not favor the nomination of General Grant. Anna spoke at Elmira last week, and took occasion to hit the man who don't talk, some severe blows. She warned and threatened in her loving way. She said:

"The radical party cannot live upon the memory of its good deeds."

"Your works in the past won't save you."

"You radicals shirk the unpopular necessity of putting the black race forward."

"You want to cover up the negro with Grant."

"Unless you give the Northern negro the ballot, you won't get the support of negroes South."

"It is not sufficient that Grant was a soldier. McClellan was a soldier. Fitz John Porter was a soldier. It is not fit to write against any man's name—soldier."

"By nominating Grant you show yourselves cowards and poltroons."

"Grant is no standard-bearer when principles are to be fought for."

"You want Grant without a platform for the sake of expediency and winning the next election."

"I would't have a personal quarrel with General Grant. I dare to say what a great many men are thinking."

"I don't want Grant for President."

"Speech is silver, silence is golden."

"He must speak before he gets the nomination."

"You can't 'hurrah for Grant' and win on that issue."

"Shame, shame on those Republicans who say: "I believe the black man should vote in Louisiana, but under no circumstances here in Elmira.'"

"Disintegration stares the radicals in the face, because they are ashamed to come out boldly and openly for negroe suffrage."

"Don't hide your principles, if you've got any, behind the smoke of one man's segar."

We hardly know who to pity the most, the woman who talks thus, the party who put her on the stump, or the man she has so completely unhorsed. Gentle Anna, how could you? Have you no compassion, no mercy?

TEN DAYS TO NEW YORK.—By work already entered upon it is stated that the Union and Pacific Railroad Companies will have their rails laid, on or before January next, to points which will leave but 512 miles to complete the connection. This gap will be filled by stage inside of three days time, so that we may reasonably hope to be able to make the distance between San Francisco and New York in ten days, by the first of January next.—*Stockton* (Cal.,) *Gazette.*

ON BAIL.—A. M. Swaney, editor of the Mariposa *Gazette*, who was recently tried in Stockton—for the murder by poisoning, in connection with Mrs. Seal, of her husband, J. W. Seal, has been admitted to bail, the jury having again failed to agree.

NO ORGAN.—It seems that the Radicals haven't any organ in San Francisco, and can't get any of the ostensible "Union" or "Radical" or "Republican" journals to hoist the names of the Chicago nominees at the head of their columns. The *Alta* hasn't hoisted; the *Bulletin* hasn't hoisted; the *Times* did hoist for one day, just to see how it looked, and not liking the looks of it un-hoisted, or hoisted down the next day. What does this mean? Is there a screw loose anywhere?—*S. F. Dramatic Chronicle.*

THE Helena (Montana) *Herald*, claims that the population of that place is fully 11,000. Four years ago the ground on which the city stands, was a barren waste.

SANK IT.—Governor Baker of Indiana, has ordered a suit to be brought against W. H. Talbot, a prominent politician of Indianapolis, for the recovery of $26,000 belonging to the school fund, lost while Talbot was President of the sinking fund. It was lost in gold gambling operations in New York.

THE following is a speech by a successful competitor for the prize at a foot-race:

"Gentlemen, I have won this cup by the use of my legs; I trust I may never loose the use of my legs by the use of this cup."

THE Boston *Post* wants General Hancock nominated for the Presidency.

A MILKMAN in New York dropped some money while crossing the ferry and the scrip was conveyed by the wind to the East river. A bystander consoled the vender of the lacteal with the remark that "what comes by water generally goes by water."

THE Mormon problem is solved—Paris fashions are finding a foothold in Utah, and every Elder will be ruined in six months. Think of one man dressing twenty women.

THE merchants of San Francisco have formed an association for mutual protection to contest the release of fraudulent bankrupts under the National Bankrupt Act. The association embraces all the leading merchants in the city.

A COUPLE of carmen who had come to a dead-lock in Nassau street, New York, began to abuse each other, when one of them said to his competitor, "I knowed yer ever since you was born. I knowed yer poor mother; she had two on yer that time. One was a werry nice little boy; t'other was half a hidiot,—a sort uv brown paper feller. The werry nice little boy died very young, he did.

CROSSES are erected, candles are kept burning, and flowers are daily strewed on the spot in Queretaro where Maximillian was executed.

THE STYLE.—A housemaid writes to a friend respecting the fashions of the city. She says: "As for low necs, the loer it is the more fashunabil yu air and the les cloz yu ware, the more fashunabil yu air drest. Miss Goolya gav me a blu silk uv hern, and I cuts its nec orf, and Susan Simmons cut orf hern, and we attrax a great eal attenshun to our necs, promnadin in the streets lyke uther ladys and holden up our cloz. Nobody isn't nothin now whitch *doesn't hole up her cloz*, and the hier yu hole them the more yu air noticed.

THE Los Angeles *Republican* of the 6th inst., says: "Banning & Co., were awarded the contract given on the 30th ult., for furnishing the Government with hay, barley and wood at Wilmington Depot and Drum Barracks for one year.

A portion of the 14th infantry, now on duty in Arizona is expected to arrive at Drum Barracks within a few weeks, when lively times in the poultry business, which will mostly be transacted at unseasonable hours, in the absence of parties of the first part, may reasonably be anticipated."

We can't see it in that light, and think the editor of the *Republican* is wrongly informed in regard to the 14th, several companies of which regiment have been stationed here in Arizona for some months past, and have made for themselves and their regiment a record that for honesty, will compare favorably with that of any other regiment that has been stationed in the Territory for several years past, Hen-roosts have not been robbed hereabouts, by Fourteeners, and we must do them the justice to state that, with the exception of an occasional "fist fight" they have been orderly and quiet.

THE ruins of a town, canals, etc., have been discovered in *Utah*, a few miles above the mouth of Salt river. The canals are from thirty-five to fifty feet in width, and the walls, which are from five to eight feet high, have been traced ten or fifteen miles from the river. The ruins are at intervals the length of the valley. Cotton, tobacco and castor beans are still growing luxuriantly upon the old farms around.

We find the above floating around on the sea of newspaperdom, and beg to remind our contemporaries that all of the above was copied from this paper; that the ruins are in Arizona, and not in Utah. Be a little more careful, about the correct location of stolen facts. We are not quite certain that "ruins" are good things for a young Territory to brag on, but, nevertheless, they are ours, and we claim them.

EGG-NOGG AND POKER.—The Virginia *Trespass* gets off the following:

They had the nutmeg and the sugar, and the brandy; but Semblins hesitated about brewing the egg-nogg. He was thinking abstactedly, of last night's "Draw." "It's all right, I understand it—four eggs, to be thoroughly beaten; but there's the rub—what beats four eggs; and would you call them on a pitcher full?"

It is pretty clear that Semblins' head was pretty well "mixed" if the nogg wasn't.

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,

Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P O'NEILL, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14.

"MAGNOLIA"

BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

.... AND ....

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E. BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1868.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

☞ Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco, and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.

La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells	20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station.	27 miles.
From Desert Station to Granite Wash.	12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station	10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's . .	5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's	12 miles.

Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

☞ The Indians are peaceable on the route.

W. D. FENTER.

Desert Station, March 14, 1868.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS.

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO

nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER,

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,	Hats, Caps,
Hosery,	Fancy Goods,
Groceries,	Provisions,
Liquors,	Hardware,
Crockery,	Tinware,
Oils, Paints,	Lamps,
Drugs and	Medicines,
Saddles and	Saddlery,

Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements. More varieties than any other one House in the Territory.

Arizona City, May 14, my30

Prescott Advertisements.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

.... THE ....

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

.... OF THE KIND ....

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,

PRESCOTT, A. T."

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Joseph Beebe, Plaintiff, *vs.* N. K. Lamson, Defendant.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lamson, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai *and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint* filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, *but if served* out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, *according to the prayer* of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of one thousand four hundred ninety-three and 75-100 dollars, ($1,493 75-100) on a certain promissory note, drawn and executed by you, and in favor of the above plaintiff, bearing date of "San Francisco, March 8th, 1867," with interest at the rate of one and one half per cent per month.

And, also, for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, drawn and executed by you to the above named plaintiff, to secure the payment of said note, and bearing same date of said note, and duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder for said county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, all of which is more minutely shown in plaintiff's complaint, to which direct reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

....OF....

Mechanics Institute.

San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city. Every preparation will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to make the Exhibition profitable, instructive and pleasant to all parties.

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast, and it is believed will exceed any other in value that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed, will prove to be the best adapted, both for display and convenience of the public, of any building ever erected in the State. The building will be perfectly water-tight, being covered with a shingle roof, so that no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the Arts and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and consequent profit which always attends such enterprises. Suitable premiums will be offered, and the specific date of opening the Exhibition will be published at some future time.

By order of the Board of Directors,

jn0m3 HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Sec'y.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868. NO. 26.

Arizona Miner,

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.
Single Copies, 25 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.00.

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50.

Each additional half square and square, same rate.

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, ...WM. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, ... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ...WM. J. BERRY,
Sheriff, ... A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, ...JOHN H. BEHAN,
County Treasurer, ...WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ...E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October.

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Gideon Cornell, John G Campbell, F. H. Wunderlich.

Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Samuel E. Blair, George W. Barnard.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Wickenburg, Arizona.

TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER Office, several hundred pounds of
OLD TYPE METAL,
Which we desire to sell.
MARION & WEAVER.
Prescott, March 28, 1868.

Why is it
That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Excellent Butter
Can now be purchased from LEVI BASHFORD, at his store in Prescott, next door to the Pioneer Drug Store. my16

Aztlan Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. MCCAFFRY, Secretary.

500,000 SHINGLES
FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH. Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN, At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Why is it
That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO.
my16

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1. COWS Apply to A. G. DUNN.
Prescott, June 12, 1868. tf.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Why is it
That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO.
my16.

The Great Surrender.

On the morning of the 9th of April, the victors of Five Forks planted themselves squarely across the front of Lee's head of column and sealed up the retreat. The iron cavalry leader had during a thirty mile march the day before, captured four trains of cars loaded with Lee's supplies at Appomattox depot, and forcing his way thence by hard fighting, had, after taking many prisoners, 25 guns, a hospital train, and a park of wagons, drawn his line across the road on which the enemy was marching to Lynchburg. At dawn, in a last desperate attempt, Lee ordered his advance guard, a few thousand men under Gordon, to cut its way through. The half starved troops, charging with old-time gallantry, forced back the dismounted cavalry; but these drawing away to the right as a curtain is drawn, disclosed the lines of the Fifth Corps and of Ord, at which spectacle the Confederates paused. With infantry pressing full upon its front, and with greater hostile masses closing up the rear with Sheridan's horsemen mounted on the flank and ready to swoop upon the trains and confused forces of the Confederate army, the last day of struggle had well nigh been a day of slaughter. For the environed army, with a valor all Spartan, stood ready to die after the manner of Thermopylæ, not indeed in response to civic laws denying surrender, but obedient to the loftiest impulse of honor.

But the sacrifice was not to be. While Gordon was throwing his troops to the front, behind them, at Gen. Lee's headquarters, three Confederate officers were holding a final consultation on the desperate strait of fortune. They were Lee, Longstreet, and Mahone; it was but little after daybreak of a raw April morning, and they gathered around the former officer's camp fire by the side of the road; some staff officers were present at a little distance from the consultation. Mahone had just come up from his post in the rear of the column to the front, at the summons of Gen. Lee. Longstreet, who had one arm in a sling, sat on the trunk of a felled tree gravely smoking a cigar. Lee, cordial and pleasant, and clad in the new uniform he had donned just before leaving Petersburg, was as serene and cheerful as ever, his face, at least, betraying not the slightest discomposure at this crisis in his career. Gen. Lee explained to Mahone the purport of the note received from Gen. Grant, proposing surrender, for although the division commanders had surmised the object of Grant's flags in entering their lines, they had not been certainly informed. He then asked for his opinion as that of a subordinate on the condition of the army. Mahone replied that while his own division and one or two others were still able to fight, the rest of the army were so worn down as to be only fit for surrender. And, indeed, a single glance showed this army to consist only of about 8,000 effective fighting men, who, half in front and half in rear, were covering a confused rack of ruined trains, fragments of batteries—the wrecks of the army of northern Virginia. To fly was as hopeless as to fight, since there was no route possible except to the north, and no friendly night to cover, for day had just dawned; the fugitive host had been caught in a basin, with no escape from the grasp of its pursuers unless the surrounding hills had fallen upon them.

Longstreet and Mahone nevertheless declared that the army deserved and would accept honorable terms alone. Gen. Lee answered that the proposals of Gen. Grant had been very generous, and showed that the latter officer had been prepared to give such terms as the army of northern Virginia could seek to accept. But it was no longer certain that after two days rejection those terms could be procured. There was no doubt, however, of the duty to make the effort, and Gen. Lee, rising, and mounting his horse, turned to say, "Longstreet, I leave you in charge here; I am going to hold a conference with Gen. Grant." Hardly had Gen. Lee gone to the rear, when Gen. Custar dashed at full speed down the road from the opposite quarter, bearing a white flag. He flung himself from his horse, and saluted Gen. Longstreet, asked him if he was in command. Gen. Longstreet replied in the affirmative. Gen. Custer responded, "I demand the surrender of this army to Gen. Sheridan's cavalry." The other rejoined, "I do not command the army for that purpose; General Lee is now at the rear under a flag of truce, communicating with Gen. Grant for the purpose of surrender." Gen. Custer retired, and at the instance of the Confederates, the attack threatened in front was stopped.

So on the 9th of April, the work begun at Five Forks was finished in triumph at Appomattox court house. The long toil was over; an emotion commingled with relief from arduous labor and of exultation at the crowning victory, tempered by a soldier's respect for the bravery of the vanquished, overflowed the hearts of the conquerers on that memorable day. But those who stood boldly there were not all the conquerers. Ten thousand gallant hearts lay cold in soldiers' graves since the twelvemonth gone the army crossed the Rappidan; 10,000 heroes, scarred and maimed, were far away in the villages and cities of the North; and tens and tens of thousands more, poisoned by the daily swamp-breath or worn down by the toils of campaign, had dropped by the wayside, languished on hospital pallets, or deserving quick death in victory, had yielded to the torture of disease. Not only those who fell in the wilderness, at Spottsylvania, along the North Anna, at Cold Harbor, in the trenches or environs of Petersburg, whose rude beds lay hid in the gloom of the woods of Chancellorsville, or adown the Shenandoah valley, or along the banks of the Chickahominy, or dotting the plains of Manassas, or whose baptismal blood rained on the streets of Baltimore—these all were conquerers on the 9th of April; and a vast host, silent, invincible, tasted the triumph of that day.—*Twelve Decisive Battles.*

Marie Antoinette.

Few historic personages have excited a more universal, sympathetic interest than Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate Austrian queen of France. The interest has recently been revived in France by the publication of the *Secret Memoirs of J. M. Augeard.* Augeard was secretary to the Queen and although he died in 1805, his manuscript history has been but lately published. The London *Athenæum* thus sums up the secretary's estimate of the Queen:—

"A gold-embroidered rascalry surrounded the King, a frivolous crowd of women seduced the Queen to indulge in pursuits below her dignity, yet extravagantly costly in the indulgence. Accordingly the ancient nobility at Versailles ridiculed Maria Antoinette as a democrat; the enraged and over-taxed people of Paris cursed her for an aristocrat. In the eyes of one she stooped too low; in those of the other, she held her head too high.

"In Augeard's volume she is simply gracious. In greatness or in sorrow, she never forgets her queenly dignity or her womanly sweetness. We get but a glance or two at her, till she is in the midst of the breakers; for Augeard had quietly served her for years, never overstepping the limits of his duty, yet publishing anonymous pamphlets, not to extol, but to warn and save the royalty he loved. The Queen had probably learned something of this when, after the royal family had been forcibly brought from Versailles to Paris, she received him privately at the Tuileries, and asked him for his opinion and his advice. She dragged him from room to room, pausing to speak in none, because of the listeners at every door, till she reached the little chamber where her daughter lay on a sofa, for want of a bed. When the Queen asked him for his opinion, she seemed paralysed by his answer—'Madame, you are a prisoner.'

"Augeard's advice was that she should make her escape, with her children, to Vienna, to obtain the imperial succor that should save her husband. Her sanguine secretary pledged himself for the success of the enterprise. Maria Antoinette was captivated by thoughts of it for a time; but finally she resolutely refused to make the attempt. 'My duty,' she said, 'is not to abandon my husband. I should stay and die at the King's feet.' Augeard thought she would act more wisely by escaping and obtaining help to save the King's life.

"But that aid would not have been accorded by Austria, even if Marie Antoinette had implored it in person. When Augeard himself visited the Elector of Treves, and asked him to obtain the intervention of his brother the Emperor for the husband of their sister, Marie Antoinette, the Elector laughed at him. That prince declared that royalty in France was suffering from its own follies, and nothing could justify the Emperor in squandering sixty thousand men and sixty millions louis of money in the quarrels of others. France would never take such a step for Austria if Austria was in similar difficulty. As for helping a king against his rebellious subjects, 'I should very much like to know,' said the Prince Elector, 'who stirred Holland to revolt? Who set the Belgian provinces in agitation against my brother? Was it not the King of France who furnished arms to America against her legitimate sovreign, the King of England? And now the stones are tumbling about your own ears, you are screaming out to Europe to come to your help!'"

PAINE & STEVEN'S CONCENTRATOR.—The Nevada *National* says of this amalgamator, recently patented through this office, that the machine at the Banner mine, Nevada, took the tailings after they had passed through the rockers and 300 feet of sluices, and saved from the *debris*, which would have run into the creek and have been utterly lost, from seven to eight tons per month, which yielded over $100 to the ton.

The Nevada *Gazette*, in speaking of the operation of the same machine, says: Some weeks since a machine was put up at the Eureka mill near Grass Valley, the company contracting to pay for the patent if they were satisfied with its work, after a month's trial. They had used it but a week when Mr. Watt informed the inventors that the machine came fully up to the representations of the inventors. The machine at the Eureka is the same size as that at the Banner, but has some improvements, and separated the sulphurets from the tailings of the twenty stamps of the Eureka mill, more effectually than any machine yet used. They are now putting in ten additional stamps at the Eureka, and Mr. Watt is of the opinion that one machine is all that will be needed for the thirty stamps, and one man can easily attend the machine. One of these machines has been in operation several months, at Virginia City, separating the sulphurets from the accumulated tailings of the Gould & Curry mill.

DR. BELLOWS says the Pope is about seventy-three years old. His person is large and commanding, his head full and well shaped, and he looks more as Edward Everett did in the closing years of his life than any other person he can now think of.

THAT IS SO.—The *Bulletin* says, the seven Radical Senators who voted against impeachment "are entitled to the respect of all honorable men." If that be so, the thirty-five who voted the other way are entitled to the scorn and contempt of all such.—*Examiner.*

AT a county fair in New Jersey, a little boy who was running about and bawling loudly, was inquired why he wept. The following reply touched all hearts: "I want my mammy; that's what's the matter; I told the darned thing she'd lose me."

The Indian and Negro.

A recent telegraph informs us that "a large meeting at Cooper's Institute, N. Y., presided over by Peter Cooper, resolved to form a society for the protection and elevation of the Indians in the Territories." The *American Law Review*, for April, published in Boston, contains the following striking reflection: "The present national policy towards the Indians, though ostensibly kind and humane, being a policy of exclusion, can end only in their extermination. It is not a little singular that, while we are hastening to invest one dusky race just released from bondage, with the highest political rights, we consent to leave in hopeless barbarism the miserable remnant of another, and doom them to hang forever upon the flanks of civilzation, outcasts and enemies, *that it may be realized how Utopian is the vision of a brotherhood of races.*"

Whether the Utopians who met at Cooper's Institute were prompted in their action by the above, it does not appear; but the fact that such a meeting has been held shows the absurdities of the doctrine of negro equality with whites are beginning to be understood even in the fanatical minds of its most earnest followers. If it be true that all men are created equal in the sense that the abolitionists have contended for—if they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, then how stupendiously criminal has been our treatment of the Indians of this continent! We have not only deprived them of their hunting grounds, driven them from their homes, but we have extinguished whole tribes. Except in the single instance of the Georgia and Alabama tribes we have not even attempted to smooth their way to extinction. We have waged against them a ruthless warfare. We have treated them as entitled to no right save that of being exterminated

How is such conduct to be reconciled with the teachings of the negro-equalityites? The Indians as a race have made much further unassisted reaches towards civilization than ever did the negroes. Remove all the whites or descendants of Caucasians from this Continent and leave the Indians and negroes to rule it, and in fifty years, with all their present advantages, the latter would be extinguished. It is only in domestication, in subordination to the whites that the negro can emerge from the most hopeless barbarism. In his native land his food is furnished him by the bountiful hand of nature without a struggle for it on his part. He is called upon to put forth no energy to acquire subsistence. The climate renders clothes unnecessary.—When population crowds upon production, savage wars reduce it, and hence the population of the negro portions of Africa has not increased in the last three thousand years and never will increase in three thousand more unless the tribes of that region are brought under the domination and subjection of the whites.

The negro is emphatically a domestic being. He occupies the same position in humanity that the horse and the ox do among animals. In subordination he is tractable and teachable. He is intended to be caught up and made useful and become civilized through the control of the higher race. By himself he never has accomplished anything. Abolish by law all property in horses, make it unlawful for any man to work them, and soon the race of horses would be extinct. So with all other domestic animals, just as it has been with the wild. The latter have all disappeared and melted away before the advancing strides of civilization, just as have the weeds and brambles, and forests.

The Indians are not a domestic race. They are wild by nature. They are incapable, by tribes, of civilization. Even in the higher races that have been protected by the government, it is only Caucasian admixture that sustains the rude society that exists among them. They are bound to disappear from the Continent just so surely as the buffaloes, the wolves, and the grizzly bears. It is the order of nature that it should be so. To attempt to civilize, or elevate or even save their existence is an absurdity. It is out of the course of nature. When we can domesticate and make draft-animals of bears and tigers, then can we expect to convert Indians, such as we have now, into civilized men. They are bound to disappear before the advancing wave of civilization. The work of extinction, despite the Reservations and the millions of money that have been expended on them, has gone on with fearful rapidity in California, and in a little while an Indian will be as rare as an elk. While, therefore, we may sympathize in his misfortunes, we are powerless to aid him. Unless we pull up stakes and abandon his hunting grounds and leave him to his fisheries and grasshoppers, his fate of extinction is sure.

What folly and absurdity therefore, this talk about bettering the condition of the Indian! So long as we crowd upon him his extinction is a mercy. That he hangs upon the flanks of society is not the result of our policy but as absolute a necessity as for the buffaloes and bears to do so. He cannot help it. In a little while, at least in the broad belt of territory occupied by the United States, he will live only in story and tradition. The Almighty so willed it and what God has decreed man cannot permanently undo. It is as impossible to incorporate Indians into society as it is to make negroes rulers over the whites. The latter, by fraud and violence may be temporarily accomplished, but the infamous and blasphemous disorganizers who seek to perpetuate so revolting and unnatural a heresy will ultimately be brought to grief. *San Francisco Examiner.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS thinks that "Beast Butler" is the greatest man in America.

RUSSIA has experienced no less than 130 seasons of famine since A. D. 1029.

The Editorial Profession.

A vicious characteristic of the newspaper is its denial of leisure. A very Sysiphus is the journalist. "Up the high hill he heaves a round huge stone." Once begun, there is no cessation possible, no little concession to fatigue or unusual inertia. The compositor has his substitute, but not so the editor, for whom vacations are hard to get; he may babble of green fields, and long to thrust his nose into the grass and smell the fresh earth of June, but he is always one of those who do not leave town in summer. He can find no delight in books, he never reads, for types are an enemy he hates, and wishes at times that he might never see them again. The pen is insatiable; to-day's work can never be thrown over upon to-morrow. There is no time to read anything, or to go below the surface of anything.

He is forever kept from doing anything worthy of himself by his constant fatigue, and by being denied any time for thorough work; he is a sculptor who does not more than strike out the rude outlines of a statue before he must leave it for another block. The editor's life is a bundle of broken attempts, a perpetual beginning without finishing. The energy and the constructive ability which might, with time and leisurely studied granted, write something worthy of living, is fritted away upon little details, aimlessly, except to earn one's daily bread, and satisfy the daily appetite of the public for something new. The journalist makes half-baked bricks, but never constructs a building. Rome was not built in a day, but the newspaper must be.

The best newspaper men are the fair average workers who never vary or fail in the emergency. Of course, versatility is valuable, and so is speed; but the indisponsable qualities are pluck and endurance. In the language of the turf, wind is worth more eventually than mere speed of foot; and without endurance all of the qualifications are like gold in an exhausted swimmer's pocket. No man who has a drop of the Harold Skimpole or the old Turveydrop blood in him should ever step inside of an editorial room; if he abhors practicability and small details, when he proposes editorial work, he is a thirsty man going to settle in a desert. Such an overwhelming throng of details, such an inconceivably uninteresting routine, is not to be found elsewhere, unless in the fairy-tale task of picking up the fallen leaves of October, and replacing each on its own twig.

It is a mistake to think editorial work chiefly original composition. This is but a small part of it, and there are a dozen good writers where there is one good editor; but the writing alone is enough to overbear a man. Almost every cultivated man has times when he would like the opportunity of public expression which the newspaper affords, and it would be then easy for him to write, and to write vigorously; it is even probable that many readers could write better than some editors, just as it is certain that the best conversational ability which discusses public questions would greatly improve public journals if it could be transferred to their columns. But reiteration tells. It is a very easy matter to write a newspaper article, say you? Not quite so easy as you imagine if you have ever tried; but grant that it is not very hard. There is an old puzzle about a man who made a rule to lift his calf every day, which he could easily do and so he went on until it had become a bullock.

GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—The following is Gen. Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

Gen. Jas. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st., it seems proper that some statement of my views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings and greatness of those who sustained the country through its trials. I endorse the resolutions. If elected to office as President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view to giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere.

In times like the present, it is impossible or improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on the old ones are constantly changing, and purely administrative officers should always be left to execute the will of the people, which I have always respected and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the National debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your odb't serv't,
U. S. GRANT.

ONE GRANT MAN.—The Grass Valley Union says: We met on the street the other day, a man whom we had noticed as being an inveterate smoker of late. We said "why do you smoke so much John?" He replied "me allee same as Glant, allee time smoke." We put him down as committed to Grant and Colfax.

TO CLEAN LEADED DUST.—The following recipe for this purpose, which we clip from an exchange, may not be familiar to all of our readers: "Put the dust on a shovel or pan, heat it red hot, then put on grease and let it blaze till all is burnt dry; next put it in strong vinegar or acid, and let it remain twenty-four hours, when it will be clean and bright.

IN the United States, during the past year, twenty tons of postage stamps have been used.

THE ARIZONA MINER
THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1868.

THE Tucson *Arizonian* still keeps up its kick in praise of Governor McCormick, and we suppose it can stand it, as it is supported by the Governor and his clique. The last number received by us is very sweet on His Excellency and bitter upon us. Well, we suppose, that is the purpose the machine is run for. If it pleases the Governor, John B. Allen, C. T. Hayden and one or two others it hath done well, for it hath pleased *all its patrons*. It is different with the MINER. We have no scheming officials, mercenary contractors, or rich peon owners to back us. *The people* support us, to the number of about five hundred, and we try to please them and earn an honest living by writing our own editorial and local, selecting matter, setting type, and doing a little of everything else that is to be done in a printing office. No McCormick, no Jenkins or any one else writes "crushers" for us. No fat government jobs are given us, no spider-shaped demagogue can call us his dog. We might have had your position,—"Puppy to His Excellency," had it suited us to wear his collar, but no honest man who breathes the free mountain air of Yavapai is base enough to stoop so low. "We are poor, but honest," and can truly say,

"No favor sways us
And no fear shall awe."

You have accused us of everything mean since we have had charge of the MINER, said that no man or party could bear up under the burthen of such a paper, and you have asserted that Mr. Rush "pronounced the course of the MINER highly injurious to him and the party he professed to represent." Mr. Rush may have said so; it is a free country and he had a right to say what he pleased. If he said it, we think he was mistaken. We do not claim to be able to mould and control public opinion in this Territory, but the vote of the counties where the MINER is read proves that its course is endorsed by the people. We hope that you will be honest enough to admit that in Pima county, where McCormick got nearly all of his votes, where we have but a limited circulation, and where there are not over 200 people who can read English, we could not shape public opinion. As to the charges made by the *Arizonian* against the MINER we have no hesitancy in pronouncing them falsehoods, and their author or authors liars. We can prove more than we have said, and pronounce any man who has been mean, low-lived and contemptible enough to compare us to a dog, "a sneaking puppy."

Unlike the *Arizonian*, the MINER is not bound up to any one man, clique or party. We espouse Democracy not for pay, but that we believe in it. We did not back up Mr. Rush for gain, as the *Arizonian* has McCormick, and when we can't reply to an argument, or contradict a statement, we do not accuse its author of vulgarity, etc., and try to back out of it, as the Governor tried to back out of the thieving game played by him as Auditor of his own accounts against the Territory, when the Legislature was about to investigate the matter. That's all we wish to say to you this time, you subsidized penny-a-liner.

THE *Arizonian* has the cheek to assert that the result in Pima county is a high compliment to the Governor, and we agree with it if it means Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, who furnished the voters. It also asserts that it conveys a rebuke to the Governor's assailants and slanderers in the upper country. Pshaw! Not at all. His slanderers (?) consider the source it comes from, know it to be a swindle and look upon those who engineered it as swindlers. You dare not bet that there are five hundred legal voters in Pima county, yet she polled over a thousand! What think you of the result in Yuma, Mohave, Pah-Ute and Yavapai counties? Don't you think the voters of these counties administered a strong rebuke to the Governor and his clique? Examine the vote of this part of Yavapai, in which the Governor resided for over four years, and see if you can draw consolation from it. You should feel ashamed to boast of the popularity of a man who was beaten in four out of the five counties in the Territory, and who, had it not been that he sold himself to Pima county, would have been beaten there, also. Let us hear no more of your silly twaddle about McCormick's popularity in this Territory.

RECRUITING.—We learn from an item in the Sacramento *Bee*, of June 4th, that Lieutenant R. C. DuBois, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, who was formerly stationed in this Territory, is meeting with good success in the recruiting business in California.

[For the Miner.]

General Devin's Late Expedition Into the Heart of Eastern Arizona.

The reports of the officers connected with the expedition tend to confirm the statements of the early explorers, Weaver, Wilson, Walker and others, that the most attractive, best watered and richest agricultural section of this Territory, lies east of the Verde. In the Tonto Basin, north and east of the Sierra Anches, streams of delicious water were found at intervals of from three to five miles. Springs were plenty, and one, the largest ever seen by any of the party, was estimated to have a flow of several hundred gallons per minute. The basin of the spring holds eight hundred gallons, and the whole surface was in commotion. It supplies the greater part of the main branch of the east fork of the Verde. The divides of the creeks are high, but between them lie small fertile valleys. The valley of Cherry creek, the largest west branch of the Salinas, is not equalled in beauty or fertility by any portion of this Territory heretofore settled. It is a series of magnificent parks, surrounded by hills covered with excellent pine timber; the valley itself being dotted with juniper, oak and sugar maple. This valley is the northern limit of the granite country. All north of this point is limestone or red sandstone. The bottom on the head of Tonto creek is also very fertile, and the Indians had commenced to farm there this Spring. The Salinas, above the point where it turns northward, appears to run through an impassable canyon in the mountain. Patient research, however, discovered a number of places where it was practicable to cross it, even at points where the banks were nearly one thousand feet in height. East of the most easterly branch of the Salinas the country changes materially in character. The divides are smoother and far more practicable for wagons, the levels are much longer, and the creek bottoms more extensive and covered with the richest blue grass. From the east fork of the Salinas to the west fork of the San Carlos, the country from east to west is as level as a floor, while from north to south it slopes at an angle of about five degrees. It is covered with excellent pine and juniper, but not heavily enough to prevent a luxuriant growth of grass. Nearly in the centre of this wooded plain stands an Aztec ruin which covers nearly an acre of ground, and through the centre of which runs a stream of pure water! A wagon road ascending the Mogollone at the head of Clear creek and following the divides could descend at this point with comparatively little labor. Such a road has now been commenced and has nearly reached the summit at Clear creek. As for the reckless stories of parties who aver that they can drive a wagon, buggy, etc., up the mountain, down it, or across it, the General says they are simply "bosh." The road will have to be not only worked, but patiently, systematically and intelligently worked, to surmount the crest, follow the divide and descend the mountain with any grade that will be practicable for wagons carrying three thousand pounds or more. Neither ascent or descent is as practicable as was Grief Hill before the troops built the road over it.

At the eastern edge of the wooded plateau the country descends very rapidly to the Arroyo Colorado, which forms the head of the east branch of the San Carlos. The water is very pure and sweet, the blue grass so luxuriant that the horses scarcely stirred from the point where they commenced grazing until they were picketed for the night. The formation is mostly limestone. Another fork was passed, similar in character to the first, but with wider bottoms, and seperated from it and the main stream by a low divide, which was easily crossed. The main stream was struck at a point near the forks of the river, and north of them. At this point the bottoms on each side are from one-quarter to one-half mile in width; the valley proper, or table land on each side of the bottom, is about eight miles in width between the mountains and lies mostly in grassy mesas. The stream has cut out its banks perpendicularly to a depth of eight and ten feet through a channel sixty feet in width, the water (June 1st,) was very cold and pure, about twenty feet wide and two in depth. From the east a smaller branch enters through a wide and grassy bottom. The bottoms have been extensively cultivated at one time, ditches, and remains of former corn fields were found in every direction, and several adobe houses, but the stillness of death reigned in the valley. Not an Indian smoke could be seen from the highest peaks, not a foot of earth had been turned, and the only Indian sign to be seen was that of their families in one trail leading to the head of the Prieta and Little Colorado.

Rations were now getting short, and the shoes of men and horses worn out, many of the latter had to be shod with leather cut from the saddle skirts and aparahoes. Horseshoe nails brought one dollar each to their lucky possessors. The health of the command was excellent. Twining south a short distance, and then westward, the detachment then joined the main body on the second day, and ascended the Mogollone, struck north for the head of the Salinas, which canyons far into the mountains. On arriving at the head of Sherbon's fork of the Little Colorado, which rises on the north side of the Mogollone, a magnificent sight presented itself. A hundred miles away to the north-west rises the snow covered peak of old San Francisco. A few points west of north the Moqui Pickets (or Blue Peaks) pierced the sky apparently about seventy-five miles distant, and away to the north-east, a range of mountains said to mark the western boundary of New Mexico. The course of the Little Colorado could be plainly traced by the mist rising with the morning sun. From this point the eye could take in, at one glance, ten thousand square miles of the finest pine timber in the world, dotted with openings and grassy parks. Such a country must have a future.

Twining the head of the Salinas and proceeding westward, the divide successively turns the head of Tonto creek, the east fork of the Verde, and Fossil creek, and their branches, all of which, of any magnitude, head in the Mogollone. Interlocking these are the canyons and valleys, forming the heads of the streams running into the Little Colorado, so that in some places the divide proper is not over three feet in width.

The southern face of the Mogollone, for nearly one hundred miles east of Fossil creek, is very abrupt, descending nearly, if not quite, two thousand feet in four or five miles. First, the jump off, a nearly perpendicular cliff, from three to five hundred feet sheer descent, next a more moderate bench, at an angle of about thirty-five degrees, and thence a gentle slope descends to the creek levels. There are no valleys in its southern face, as the canyons split the mountains abruptly.

On the northern side of the range the descent is so gradual that canyons are infrequent and the most charming valleys are found by the heads of the tributaries of the Little Colorado. It would require more space than can be spared in this article to render justice to the Mogollone range; but one feature must not be omitted; at intervals of ten or fifteen miles, along the very crest of the divide, are tanks filled with pure water, some of them covering an acre, and, from appearances, containing water, at least, ten months in the year. Some of them are embosomed in groves of the quaking aspen; and the effect is very beautiful. All are surrounded by the finest pine timber, with which, in fact, the mountain is covered to the border of New Mexico. The deer and turkey frequent these lakes and a shot can almost always be had by any one approaching the vicinity with caution. No Indians were living in the Mogollones unless they were well down towards the Little Colorado. But one trail runs along the divide—that of the White Mountain party of 1866, and it had become so dim that it was evidently not used by the Indians, though an excellent trail, and one that follows the windings of the divide with rare judgment, through the heavy timber.

Another expedition, this fall, will probably ascertain definitely whether the Indians have permanently deserted this interesting section of the Territory.

VOTE OF PIMA COUNTY.—A private letter received here from Tucson gives the vote of Pima county, for Delegate as follows: McCormick, 932; Rush, 71; Adams, 14. Total vote of county 1,017. It is very probable that the following Legislative ticket is elected: For the Council, Esteven Ochoa, Alexander McKey, Henry Jenkins, Daniel H. Stickney. For the House of Representatives, John W. Owen, Hiram S. Stevens, Francis H. Goodwin, Solomon W. Chambers, Jesus Ma. Elias, Alonzo M. Irwin, and John Anderson.

THE Los Angeles *Republican* of a recent date says Mr. John G. Capron, who has the contract for carrying the tri-weekly mail from that city *via* San Diego to Tucson, has completed his arrangements, and started out the first mail on Wednesday.

A DETACHMENT of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, destined for Fort Mohave, in this Territory, arrived on the last steamer at Wilmington, California.

PAHRANAGAT.—Mining operations have about ceased, money is scarce, and everything looks billious in Pahranagat. So the Los Angeles *Republican* has been informed by Dan Hazard.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* learns from Headquarters Department of California, that "Reports of important or successful scouts and expeditions will hereafter be furnished newspapers for publication." That is right, it may spur some officers up a little.

THE Santa Fe *Gazette* says: "In a council held with the Navajo Chiefs they signified their willingness to their Agent, Col. Dodd, to remove to the reservation which it has been proposed to set apart for them and the Utahs, to be called the Territory of Navajo. The reservation, we believe is to be made up of portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Arizona Territories."

EDWIN M. STANTON having resigned the War Office, at the close of the Impeachment trial, General Schofield's name was sent to the Senate and confirmed by that body on the 29th ult., as Secretary of war. He took possession of the office on the 1st inst.

D. O. MCCARTHY, formerly proprietor of the *American Flag*, has opened a hotel in San Francisco.

RILEY, who murdered the Sheriff of Ormsby county, Nevada, last winter, is no more. He was recognized by some men, who surrounded him, when seeing he could not get away, he, after firing five shots at them, blew his brains out.

THE people of Dutch Flat, California, were treated to several snow storms in the early part of the month.

THE Los Angeles *Star* says that Chaplain Blake and Dr. Randall, of this Territory, were in that city about the 10th inst. Both gentlemen were *en route* to San Francisco.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received several copies of the Salt Lake Daily *Reporter*, which is printed in the city of the Saints. It looks well and starts out in the right spirit.

Boust & Ferguson have just commenced the publication of the *Santa Barbara Post*, at Santa Barbara, California. Hope it is set firmly.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, according to the New York *Herald*, does not hanker after the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. That's right; don't think the party hankers after him, although he has acted like a white man of late.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. George, (Utah) *Times*, writing from Reno, Nevada, says:

"A branch road is now being surveyed from this point to Virginia City—distant fifteen miles south, and from there through the Washoe and Walker river valleys, to a pass not far from the old Mormon town of Genoa, in Carson Valley, thence southeast *via* Belmont, Pahranagat and the Muddy, to cross the Colorado at the mouth of the Virgen, thence through Wallapai Valley to tap the Southern Pacific Railroad at Prescott, Arizona."

TEXAS.—The Freedmen of Texas have quit loafing and gone to work. They say the Radicals have fooled them long enough.

INDUSTRIOUS VOTER.—One of the loyal negroes recently arrested in Alababa for illegal voting, says an exchange, acknowledges that he voted forty-seven times during the last election held in that State, and he also gives the names of some of his acquaintances who voted over sixty times. This is what the Radicals call the free vote of the people of the south.

SPEAKING of the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President, an exchange remarks that as usual the Repubs "have their muscle at the head, and brains at the tail of their ticket.

OUR RAILROAD.—We see by the Cincinnati *Railroad Record*, that the leading men of the large cities of the East and West are urging Congress to grant the subsidy asked for by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

A PRIVATE letter received here from Pima county states that the Indians have been very bad, of late. They have shot at people within sight of Tucson, ran off Government herds from military posts, etc.

THE grasshoppers have been playing the mischief with the crops in Utah, and the people were discussing the best means to get rid of them. Brigham Young told the people that the grasshoppers were the Lord's army, but that as the lord had plenty more of them, they might kill them. Sensible.

OREGON has gone Democratic, by about 1,400. Glory to the land of Web-feet and tow-headed urchins.

ELECTION passed off quietly with one exception; that of a personal difficulty between Jos. Bosselle and Samuel Adams in which Adams struck Bosselle over the eye and Bosselle being a weak man procured a pistol and Adams did some responsible running when a shot was fired after him that did not check his speed. Adams has not been seen in town since.—*Arizonian.*

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The 27 States now represented in Congress will cast a total electoral vote in the Presidential election of 247 votes. The 10 States not represented in Congress, and Colorado, will be entitled to 73 votes. If they should all be admitted and should cast their votes, the whole number will be 320, of which 161 will be a majority.

GIVE us Bonner for cheeky, calm complacency. He states that the Hon. George Bancroft, distinguished for having been a contributor to the *Ledger*, unexpectedly met the King of Prussia on a stairway lately, but that being accustomed to address the sovereigns of America through the columns of the *Ledger*, he was not at all embarrassed. Pretty good—for Bonner.

DEAD.—Kit Carson died at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, May 23d, from the rupture of an artery.

ON California street, San Francisco, lots are held at $2,000 per foot; on Market street, from $1,000 to 1,500 per foot; on Battery and Sansome, from $700 to $800 per foot.

BRICK POMEROY'S La Crosse *Weekly Democrat* has a circulation of 250,000 copies.

THE tax of one cent a box on matches last year netted to the Government a revenue of $1,500,000.

A one-eyed negro has been elected to a seat in the Georgia Legislature.

Prescott Advertisements.

STILL IN THE FIELD!

GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT!

FURTHER REDUCTION!

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN
GO THE PRICES!

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH UPON

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods,

Mission and Pioneer Mills' Woolen Goods,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery,

Meerschaum Pipes,

Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Henry's and Spencer's Improved Rifles, Colt's Pistol's, Blasting and Sporting Powder, Fixed Ammunition, Caps, Fuse, Clocks, Farming Implements, Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods, Dry-Goods,
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

☞ We can and shall run a lively opposition to high prices

D. HENDERSON & CO.
Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,
my16 Prescott, Arizona.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D MONIHAN.
WILLIAM E DENISON.
Prescott, Aug 10, 1867. 14-6m

Pacific Brewery,

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILLIP SHEERER.
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Wines, Liquors,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Tinware, Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
&c., &c., &c.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

West Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott, April 4, 1868.

MONTEZUMA SALOON,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE TO their friends, and the public generally, that this well-known, comfortable and favorite resort is now engineered by them, and is well supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The Montezuma will be kept in a neat, clean and cosy style.

A. J. SHANKS,
N. P. PIERCE.
Prescott, Arizona, March 21, 1868.

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform the people of Prescott and surrounding country, that he has leased the shop, tools, etc., of the Miller brothers, at their ranch, one mile west from Prescott, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a workmanlike manner.

Horse, mule and ox shoes will be kept constantly on hand, and I shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction in this branch of the business.

JOHN BUCKLEY.
Miller's Ranch, May 20, 1868.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noisiest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never slop over.

P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp."

C. JACKSON & Co.
Prescott, June 5, 1868.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE farmers on Lower Agua Frio, about 25 miles east from Prescott, have harvested their barley and are now cutting their wheat. Mr. Dickason, who was in town last week, assured us that, when he left the creek the corn was about four feet high. Indian fires were occasionally seen on the hills surrounding the valleys, and it was the opinion of the settlers that the Apache Yumas had returned to their old haunts.

WE received a call, the other day, from M. K Lerty, of Pinyon Ranch, Woolsey valley. Mr. K. says the crops in his section were healthy.

WILLARD RICE, of Bowers Bros' Agua Frio Ranch, paid Prescott a visit last week. He says he has planted several hundred acres of corn, and that it is growing rapidly.

BLAIR & ELLIOTT have just completed a fine residence for Captain E. D. Baker. Quartermaster at Fort Whipple. The building is situated on Capitol Hill, and contains six large rooms. Captain Baker and wife will move into it shortly.

FIRE—GRAND DISPLAY.—The woods in this vicinity have been on fire for nearly two weeks past, and, at night, the element presents a grand display as it enwraps pitch pine trees in its destructive embrace. A night or two ago it advanced from the west upon the ranches on that side of town, destroying in its resistless march, cabins, fences, etc., but was driven back into the mountains by the wind. The fire, we are told, was started by Indians, at a point on Granite creek where Noyes & Curtiss had a lot of saw-logs rolled together. While the men went to the mill, to get dinner, the Indians set fire to the logs. This is not the first time they have tried their hands at this game, as Noyes & Curtiss can testify. The miscreants are prolific of deviltry, and deserve everlasting scorching.

FROM SKULL VALLEY.—John M. Rountree and John Howell came to town this week from Skull Valley, and returned again. As yet the name of the man found dead on the trail leading from the valley to Prescott has not been learned. Neither has anything been discovered that would lead to the whereabouts of the other man, who, it is supposed, was with him, further than that tracks supposed to have been made by him were seen in the trail coming towards Prescott. We hope the mystery will soon be revealed. Messrs Rountree and Howell gave encouraging reports of the crops in the valley.

The farmers of Kirkland Valley, which is about four miles below Skull Valley, had about got through planting, and their crops, also, were looking well. Both these valleys are distant from Prescott, by the road, 35 miles; by the trail, 20 miles. The Prescott and La Paz wagon road passes through them, and they contain thousands of acres of good farming land, a great deal of which, is, as yet, unoccupied. The farmers heretofore, have sold all the produce raised by them to teamsters, and this year they will, no doubt, do the same thing.

N. LACOKE, an ancient and honorable Arizonian, who has been in the employ of Gray & Co., at their Big Bug mill, started Tuesday last, for California and the East, to visit his friends, and probably secure a harmonious half. He promised Mr. Gray that he would be back here in less than four months. *Bon voyage*, Nick.

TRIED TO STEAL THE ANIMALS.—Silverthorn's train left this place for California, Tuesday morning, encamped the same night at the Burnt Ranch, and Lo, the poor Indian, made a desperate effort to gobble the mules, but failed.

LETTERS have been received here from Joseph Young, which state that himself and the irrepressible, jovial, Almon Gage, had arrived safely in New York City, and that as soon as they could fix up business, they would start back.

GOOD PLACE TO FARM.—We have often wondered why the valleys of the Hassayampa, above Wickenburg, have not been taken up and cultivated. Some of them are large, and upon all of them the soil is rich. The river affords enough water for irrigation, the climate is good, a market is always at hand, and we know of no better way or place for an agricultural gentleman to make a fortune. Try it, somebody.

PLEASANT EVENINGS.—Those we are now enjoying.

THE train of Silverthorn & Aiken arrived in Prescott from Los Angeles, California, Monday last, with goods for E. J. Cook, of this place, and for Bowers Bros' Sutler's store, at Fort Whipple. This train came *via* the Hardyville route, and was over 30 days in making the trip. On the road, Indian fires were frequently seen, and it is very evident that the savages were anxious to capture the train, but they did not attempt it. An escort of cavalry accompanied it from the Willows.

FLUSH TIMES AT WICKENBURG.—It pleases us to learn that our neighboring town of Wickenburg is enjoying "flush times." Our old *compagnon de voyage*, P. O'Neill, the smiling and courteous Boniface of the Arizona Hotel, came up with the mail rider Tuesday last, called upon us and said that Wickenburg was the liveliest town he had seen in many a year. The Vulture ledge was giving freely of its rich rock, the mills were pounding the gold out of it fast and furious, new houses were being built and everybody was cheerful and happy. The new ledges recently found to the north-east of the town, were being prospected, and were turning out well. Several prospectors were searching for more lodes. Mr. W. P. Smith had gone to California for another battery for the Wickenburg mill. Mr. Hinton, of Hooper & Co., Arizona City, had been up to look at the mine and had returned in company with Henry Wickenburg. In the fall, Mr. Smith will commence the erection of a twenty stamp mill, to be run by water, at his ranch, 3 miles below town. Good beef was selling for from 14 to 16 cents per pound. People were flocking there from every direction, and more gold dust was in circulation than there is in all the other towns in the Territory. The health of the place was good. The Vulture Mining Company were hiring all the white men that offered themselves, having lost confidence in the honesty of other labor. We predict for Wickenburg a brilliant future, and will bet a reasonable sum that the Vulture mine is the biggest and richest mine in the world.

EDWARD KERR, whose store is in the old Capitol building, sells goods cheaper than any other man in town. If you don't believe it, go and see for yourself.

SICK.—Judge Howard, who has been unwell ever since election, is, we are glad to learn, recovering.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.—E. J. Cook, has just received a big stock of goods, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. The Adobe Store is once more filled, and Reed, Mr. Cook's salesman, says he is bound to sell groceries, provisions, clothing, etc., cheaper than any other man in town. Call and see.

THE account of General Devin's scout into the heart of Arizona, which we publish to-day, will repay a perusal. It is ably written and discourses of matters that interest every Arizonian. Read it and send it to your friends in California and the East.

IF we remember rightly the first day of July is the day fixed for commencing mail service on the route from Wickenburg to Maricopa Wells, *via* Phœnix. Hope it will be started.

GALA DAY.—Wednesday last, St. John's Day, was celebrated by the Mexican population of this town.

CAL JACKSON & Co., received by Silverthorn & Aiken's train, a large invoice of wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

FRIDAY last we visited the Aztlan mill and Chase mine. The mine looked well, and the last run made by the mill upon Chase rock gave entire satisfaction. The tunnel is now in about 100 feet, and quartz has taken the place of granite in the crevice. Two drifts have been started in the south shaft.

Frank Alters was getting good rock out of the Chloride lode, and in place of its being a slide, as has been supposed, no better defined lode is to be seen in the mountains.

WALKER'S DISTRICT.—The miners are taking out good rock in this district. The Eureka mill will soon be in condition to run.

COMING.—Colonel Gould, Paymaster U S. A., is expected at Fort Whipple soon. He will pay off the troops at the various camps and posts in this sub-District. His coming is looked for with considerable anxiety by the soldiers, whose purses, just now, are not very plethoric.

ARRIVALS FROM CALIFORNIA.—Captain E D. Baker and wife, Nathan B. Bowers and wife, E. C. Bean and wife, Mrs. Jennie Wells, Geo. W. Bowers, David Henderson, Messrs. Clough, Chambers and others arrived here on the 19th inst., from California.

MR CHENOWTH, who arrived here from La Paz recently, says he never saw Indian sign thicker or more plentiful on the road. Their smokes ascend from almost every mountain, and, at Woolsey Hill, about 20 miles from Prescott, the Indians started fires and sent up smokes from each side of the road, and close to it. This is the season of the year that the Indians of this portion of the Territory make their big game hunts, by setting fire to the woods, in order to drive out the deer. About this time last year, the Apache-Yumas set fire to the grass, brush and timber on the Bradshaw Mountain, and by so doing, succeeded in some way or other, in corralling lots of deer. These fires do not injure the timber much. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the military to take a hunt after the Indians now, while they are so plentiful and handy to home. We believe they are River Indians, and some people might object to killing them, but we know they deserve killing fully as much, if not more than our Eastern Apache brethren. Most of the troops now at Fort Whipple have just returned from a long and laborious scout, and we do not know whether or not men and animals have recuperated sufficiently to start upon another scout, towards Date Creek, or the Black mountain north of Woolsey Valley, where, we are told, there are plenty of Indians.

A. B. SMITH is running an arastra on the Hassayampa, above the Chase.

FROM LA PAZ.—A small train of wagons arrived from La Paz Thursday and unloaded their freight at the stores of M. Ravena, Campbell & Buffum, Wormser & Co., and James Grant.

THE FOURTH.—A meeting of the citizens of Prescott and vicinity was held at the Court House, Tuesday Evening, the 23d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the celebration of the Fourth of July.

W. J. Berry Esq., called the meeting to order.

On motion, John A. Rush was chosen Chairman, and William Cory, Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of J. P. Hargrave, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the day. The Chair appointed Messrs. E. D. Baker, J. P. Hargrave, E. J. Cook, J. H. Marion and Wm. Cory, as said committee.

On motion of J. P. Hargrave, the committee were instructed to procure a suitable person to deliver an oration, and a reader of the Declaration of Independence.

On motion of W. J. Berry, the committee were instructed to invite the Military at Fort Whipple to participate in the exercises of the day.

On motion of J. E. McCarty, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. RUSH, Chairman.

WILLIAM CORY, Secretary.

HORSE FLIES.—This able-bodied family of the fly species are now buzzing in the mountains, and woe betide the poor animals upon which they light. They generally pay us a visit every June and remain for about two weeks. This year, they are not so numerous as they were last year, but fully as hungry and blood-thirsty. As soon as the rains commence, which, we have every reason to hope, will be about the first of next month, they will disappear.

SCHOOL.—Since April last there has been no school in Prescott, (except the Sabbath School,) and a great many citizens have requested us to put our people in mind of the fact. It has been proposed to give a Fourth of July Ball, the proceeds of which should be applied to the running of a school, but certain it is that many persons are opposed to this scheme, for the reason that they do not wish to mix up other matters with the observance of that day. The Fourth Legislature passed an act empowering the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties to establish school districts, within their respective counties, of not more than four miles square; and, also, to, upon petition of any number of the legal voters of a district, establish a public school in such district and levy a tax of not more than one-half of one per cent, on the assessed value of all the taxable property within the limits of each district. They shall also select the site for a public school and shall purchase, build or hire school rooms. They are the proper persons to take the matter in hand, and we have not a doubt that our citizens will aid them all they can in the matter, by donations of money, which, with the taxes, will be sufficient to keep a school going in this district.

INDIANS.—Parties who have recently arrived here from Camp McPherson, say that the mountains in that vicinity are filled with Indians. We had a talk with A. French, and he is positive that they are Reservation Indians. A party of soldiers, under the guidance of Mr. Sparks, recently pursued a band of them, and succeeded in capturing three Indian women, who recognized Mr. Sparks, and called the names of several La Paz gentlemen. After the capture of the squaws, signal fires were built on the hill tops and the Indians appeared to be in great commotion. The women were captured near Willow Springs. A party of about 100 Indians had crossed the road and were seen going in the direction of Hacuavar mountain. It is the general opinion of our people that the depredations committed in this county can be traced to these Reservation Indians, and a storm is brewing. If they cannot be kept on the Reservation, the people should be so informed, so that they can be prepared to guard against them.

MARRIED.—Wm. Fourr, whilom of this place, was married to Miss Lucinda Jane Nunn, on the 28th day of May last, at Pecan Ranch, Gila River. Matrimony is an institution that catches all old mountaineers when they go down into the valleys.

WOOSTER M. HARDY, formerly of Prescott, and now of Hardyville, Mohave county, paid our town a flying visit last week. Wooster is a first-rate fellow, and we would like to see him come oftener and stay longer. He said prospects were brightening in his county, and that the mills would soon be set to work.

SILVERTHORN'S train was loaded with lumber, at Noyes & Curtiss' saw-mill, for Mohave city. It is to be used in the erection of a large billiard-saloon which Mr. Ravena is having built at that place. There is plenty of timber nearer to Mohave City and Hardyville than ours, but there is no saw-mill there to make it into boards. The Quartz Mountain saw-mill, one mile south of Prescott, is, we believe, the only saw-mill in the Territory, and furnishes the country round for miles with good lumber.

VIRTUE is its own reward, in some States and Territories, but in one county in Arizona, vice is rewarded with the highest office in the gift of the people. Weep ye, Pimaites and parasites.

BIG BUG.—The placer miners are engaged in cutting a large ditch from the creek to their claims in the Mexican gulch. The district is now rather lonesome, but it will not be long before it will be the reverse, as Gray & Co., will, we are assured, start work soon. Billy Gavin informed us that last fall, grains of California wild oats, dropped out of a wagon at the mill, remained in the ground all winter, started to grow in the spring and ripened some two weeks ago. Billy says the fall is the time to sow wheat, oats and barley over there.

DRAINED.—Prescott is now, pretty effectually drained of money. During the past two months, our traders have received large stocks of goods, and the amount of money paid by them for freight on these goods is enormous. Just think of it, *sixteen cents*, (in gold) per pound from San Francisco to Prescott! Why this tariff of itself would crush out any country, and something must be done to lower it. We can not stand it much longer, it is enormous. Would to God that San Francisco would put on a line of steamers between that city and the mouth of the Colorado, and it would have been done long ago but for the persistent efforts of scheming officials and contractors to turn the trade of Southern Arizona to Guaymas or Libertad, two foreign ports. When will the people of Arizona open their eyes to their own interests, and cease following the lead of soulless sharpers who own water lots in Mexican ports?

THE FOURTH.—The programme for the celebration of the coming anniversary of our National Independence is not yet fully agreed upon. Mr. E. J. Cook has consented to deliver an oration, Capt. E. D. Baker will read the Declaration of Independence, and the Military will parade and fire salutes. The celebration will take place at some suitable spot near town. After the exercises, a repast, to be furnished by our citizens, will be spread out, and indulged in. A good time is anticipated, and all are invited.

Messrs. Martin and Willoughby are preparing to mould and burn bricks.

WILD CAT COME TO GRIEF.—A wild cat that was raised by Mrs. Brooks, of Woodside, one of the suburbs of Prescott, got away from that lady several weeks since, and was shot a night or two since by John A. Rush, while in the act of gobbling that gentleman's chickens. Previous to Mr. Rush's encounter with him, several attempts were made on the life of the cuss, but he always managed to go scot free until Mr. Rush got him in a tight place and gave him jessie. While he lived, he lived well—on chickens. Nobody mourns his fate.

ACCIDENT.—Thursday last, while Capt. Baker, E. C. Bean, Edwin Darling and Capt. Wharton were coming to Prescott from Camp Lincoln, the ambulance in which they were riding was upset, and some of the gentlemen received slight injuries. The driver, a Mr. Reed, was injured pretty badly.

Colonel Conahee and Captain Davis arrived here yesterday from Camp McPherson. They are stopping at Fort Whipple.

WANTS INFORMATION.—A gentleman in New Mexico wishes to know something about Arizona, and as we have not time to answer all his questions, we will send him the MINER, free gratis. On some points we can enlighten him. There is plenty of good land here, and it is no trouble at all to get all you want of it. There are quartz and placer mines in abundance, and all kinds of produce sells readily at a fair price. Corn commands from six to twelve cents per pound. Vegetables from 12 to 25 cents per pound, We have hostile Indians but they are sneaking cusses, and were it not for their stealing proclivities, they would not be in the way at all. If you wish to emigrate to the richest Territory on the continent, come right along to Arizona.

DYING HARD.—The late numbers of the MINER all have the death shriek and the news from Pima county will end the little Marion.—*Arizonian.*

Not much, but if such was the case, we would prefer the "death-shriek" to the McCormick shriek, and would rather meet our fate honestly than "mew" out a miserable existence toadying to any man. But talking about dying puts us in mind of a little story which we will tell for your benefit:

We once knew a man who published just such another paper as yours, and who was owned by just such another man as now owns you. He never let a chance slip to beslobber his lord and master, who, for a time, looked upon him with favor and called him pet names, but the people became nauseated with the fellow's slavish song, the great man heard their mutterings, "let up" on his cats-paw and pronounced him an ignoramus, just as he will treat you. *Sabe*, John?

LANCASTER, (Penn.) June 5th.—Buchanan's funeral yesterday was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed in this county. A number of delegations from distant cities were present. About three thousand persons walked in the procession. Business was universally suspended. Buchanan's estate is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that he left a legacy for the poor of Lancaster.

RICHMOND, (Va.) June 8.—Chief Justice Chase in a case, to-day, charged the jury that all bonds, drafts, etc., drawn during the rebellion in rebel States are illegal, and cannot be recovered at law.

BRUSSELS, June 7th.—*L'Nord* asserts that the opinion widely prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe before the close of next autumn.

REPUBLICANS of San Francisco, who are dissatisfied with the course of their organs in that city, talk of starting a new out-and-out Radical paper.

A. STEBBINS has our thanks for a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the officers of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets.

Prescott, Arizona, June 27, 1868. je27

New Store.

.... GO TO ....

KERR'S CHEAP STORE,

In the East Room of the Old Capitol Building, North Side of the Plaza, Prescott,

If you wish to purchase

Groceries and Provisions,
Liquors, Can Fruits, Clothing,

Or anything else needed by you, for less money than the same articles can be bought for anywhere else in town

EDWARD KERR.

Prescott, June 20, 1868.

SELLING AT COST.—Manuel Ravena offers to sell his large stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, etc., for cost and freight, in order to make room for a new stock now on the road from San Francisco. Call at the Brick Store, and Frank will do the fair thing by you my16

Goods well Bought, Sell Themselves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods, by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.

my30 D. HENDERSON & Co.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for sale—

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Ayers "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery;

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. E. DARLING.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, Arizona,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all who have seen and examined it, to be

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase, goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO,

my16 La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE TAX ROLL OF YAVAPAI COUNTY for the year 1868 is now completed, and is deposited in the office of the County Recorder, for the inspection of all whom it may concern, there to remain until the sixth day of July, 1868, upon which day the Board of Supervisors will meet and sit, until the 13th day of July, 1868, to hear any and all complaints that may be made in regard to the assessment of property.

A. J. MOORE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County, Arizona.

Prescott, June 12, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED, AND SELLING CHEAP, at Campbell & Buffum's, a large and well assorted Stock of Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. Cooking Stoves, Force and Lifting Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Sinches, Whips, etc., etc. Come and examine our Stock and Prices and you will be sure to buy.

ja13 CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

TIME.

Oh Time, pervading space from earth to Heaven!
Master of death, of man, of all which art,
Beneath whose tread the very globe is riven,
And worlds from out their orbits reel and start;

Thou, who in ev'ry age and ev'ry clime
Held the round world and man within thy grasp,
Remorseless, changeless, terrible, sublime,
Clutching the new born breath, the dying gasp;

Thou changeless only of all 'neath the sun,
Older than ocean, stars, or space or man,
Doer of all that's done or is undone,
Yet young as when the spheres their course began;

Eternal youth! oh, ever grand and fair,
Why should we paint thee ghastly, old and grim,
With mien decrepid and with silver hair,
Weary and plodding and with eye-sight dim?

Upon thy brow the golden planets shine,
As fresh as dew, as radiant as the sun;
Round man enchantment thou dost ever twine,
Beguile him most, when most he is undone.

Art friend or foe, a master or a slave?
Dost on eternity's commands await?
Art priest or victim? Dost o'erleap the grave?
Wilt thou too die? Dost share the mortal fate?

Oh God! what light, what answer is there now,
Here in this world, to what the soul demands?
The fettered soul, so fallen, abject, low,
Which spreads to Heaven its wearied, trembling hands.

Each pain is prayer, remorse is mad appeal
To thee for light—for comfort, hope and peace;
What follows Time? Ah! see our spirits kneel
In groveling sorrows that their woes may cease,

Oh, were Time old, could we but hurl him down,
And cleanse our souls from this poor mortal stain;
Could we but make our destinies our own,
And youth's hot tides within us never wane;

What then? Oh mighty Time, Oh Heaven—art dumb?
Must we e'er shudder on the shifting brink
Of awful question—all our beings numb
With fear, lest we in depths unmeasured sink?

Why lives the rose, e'er winter's storms to fade?
Why on the breast in beauty sleeps the child?
A fairer flower of tend'rer fiber made,
To be besmirched, dishonored and defiled.

See, Heaven's own light floats in her sleeping smile;
Oh, fair young mother, gloating on the sight,
Bid Time stand back, his hand her soul will soil,
And touch to life a wand'rer of the night.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

RESOURCES AND CREDIT.—On the kindred subjects of national resources and national credit we find some sensible and well-timed remarks in the New York *Day Book*, of April 18th. Concerning the first it says: 'The population of this country which may be counted as resources, is 35,000,000. The cotton crop table shows 5,489,525 acres sown in 1867, with a yield of 1,917,885 bales, 400 lbs each. Foreign commerce for the year ending in June, 1867, was $726,000,000. The figures for the year previous were $120,000,000 larger. Exports of Southern products for the year ending June, 1867, $328,407,000. Northern exports only $148,200,000. Crushed as the South is, she manages to send abroad 60 per cent. of all the exports of the country. Take off her shackles and reorganize her labor system, and what a splendid show that now-crushed South would make in the line of resources! On the subject of national credit the same paper says': England owes $4,000,000,000. We owe $2,500,000,000. England pays $120,000,000 a year interest. We pay $150,000,000. England pays three per cent. We pay six. How about the credit of the two countries? England borrows all she wants at less than half the percentage of interest the Government of the United States pays, and the reason why she does it is, that she holds the correct idea on the subject of taxation. The screws have been turned as severe as England's wealth-creators will bear, and the sum total is $370,000,000 per year. We have had to stand 560,000,000. England has $32,000,000,000 of wealth to tax. We have not half that sum. The back bone of this country was broken in 1866, when we raised that big load of $560,000,000, and we have shown signs of increasing weakness since that period. Our six per cent. bonds are on the market to-day in Frankfort, with no sales, while those of Austria, paying only four per cent. are selling.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is estimated at 1,800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and to fall these 800 feet in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 100 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 200 feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of 100 miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean that, in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from the mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which, on the beautifully inclined plain of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

THE pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

BIG NUGGET.—The Nevada *Gazette*, of June 1st, says: The largest lump of gold in the world was found last Friday in the Clipstine claim at Remington Hill. It weighs 240 pounds, and is valued at $20,000.

A COQUETTE is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf. The thorns are reserved for her future husband.

MINING THE BEST INVESTMENT AFTER ALL. Thos. Spargo, in the London *Mining Journal*, April 11th, says: "It can now be scientifically determined whether ground is ore-bearing, and the skill of the mining engineer enables him to prepare an estimate of cost more accurate than is found in any other department of works. It may occur that the lode lies deeper than was expected; that it turns out poorer than the first yield could justify any one in supposing; that an incursion of water should happen, or some "fault" be discovered; but the mishaps incidental to building such a ship as the Great Eastern or the Warrior, of laying down a line of railway, tunneling a mountain or under a city, of creating extensive irrigation works, or a ship canal, are of more frequent occurrence. Yet men will invest in such undertakings, and neither be warned or intimidated by loss after loss; while if every mine is not found to be a lode of wealth," the utmost disappointment is experienced, and the business itself characterized as too uncertain for legitimate investment. If there were more hazard to the adventurer, which I deny, there is also more chance of splendid success. Which of all the departments of industry deemed most successful, has heaped upon its persevering followers such rich rewards? Great fortunes have been made in cotton-spinning and weaving, but wide spread loss and ruin have again and again swept away the property of the cotton districts.

Ship building has enriched enterprising persons, but how often has the storm destroyed the fleets? The colonial produce grower, in the cotton field, the indigo or coffee plantation, etc., has often come home the victim of disease, and more frequently ruined by the failure of crops. Now, in mining, no such perils exist. The lode fails less frequently than the foreign produce crops. An inundation does not occur so frequently as a shipwreck, the storm that spoils the merchant sweeps over the miner harmlessly; he is, in fact, more free from the danger of losing the fruit of his capital than any other adventurer whatever; and every farmer, every grower of produce, every cattle breeder, merchant and manufacturer is an adventurer as much as the invester in a mine, without having ground so sure to work upon, or chance so glorious of a magnificent result."

PERSUASION BETTER THAN FORCE.—Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this, and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother. We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop whom it is intended to cherish and refresh. It must descend to the dew on the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls the longer it will dwell upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in the proper way, and who can qualify the harshness and bitterness and reproof, against which human nature is apt to revolt. To probe the wound to the bottom, with all the boldness and resolution of a good spiritual surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment and complacency of behavior will disarm the most obstinate; whereas if, instead of calmly pointing out the mistakes, we break out into unseemly sallies of passion, we cease to have any influence.

THEIR FATE.—The Cambridge (Md.) *Democrat* thus alludes to the infamous witnesses for the Government upon whose testimony an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, was murdered upon the gallows, by the order of an illegal, packed military tribunal. It says:

"Conover, the particular friend and associate of Ashley, is now residing in the Penitentiary; Cleaver has been once convicted of an infamous crime, and is awaiting a new trial; Baker is an absconding criminal and fugitive from justice, and Richard Montgomery has been arrested and is to be tried for embezzlement and swindling."

On this the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks: "And Preston King, who, it is said, prevented Miss Anna Surratt from having an interview with President Johnson on the morning her mother was executed, committed suicide a few months after, by throwing himself into the waters of the Hudson. There are others in the bloody drama who will have fortune equally bad with those already spoken of. There is a retribution always in the moral as well as in the physical world for those who commit outrages against humanity and sin against the laws of justice.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.—Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down the channel, through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the windings of the grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us, but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands empty. The course of our youth and manhood is along a deeper and wider flood, among objects more striking and magnificent; the stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens on, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.—*Ex.*

PROSE is the work-day dress in which truths do secular duty. Poetry is the robe, the royal apparel in which truth asserts its divine origin. Prose is truth looking to the ground; eloquence is truth looking up to heaven. Poetry is truth flying upward toward God?

WHY is a loafer in a printing office like a shade tree? Because we are glad when he leaves.

FLINT, Bixby & Co., of Monterey Co., Cal., have a flock of 75,000 sheep and a pasturage of 200,000 acres.

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,
Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the travelling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14.

"MAGNOLIA" BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,

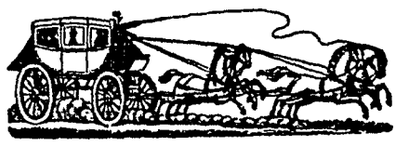
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

Arizona Stage Company.



Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday,
Leave Wickenburg every Thursday.

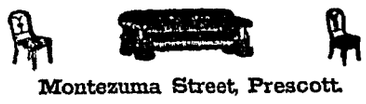
Semi-Weekly Mail regularly between La Paz and Prescott, via Wickenburg.

J. GOLDWATER, Agent at La Paz,
W. K. FERRIS " " Wickenburg.
JAMES GRANT,
Contractor and Proprietor.
Prescott, June 10, 1868.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

.... AND ....

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,



Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

S. E BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.
Prescott, February 21, 1868.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

☞ Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, **free.**

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY' M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.
je20-6m

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

TO TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.

La Paz and Prescott Wagon-Road.

The Safest and Best Route from the Colorado River to the Interior of Arizona.

SIX WELLS ON THE DESERT,

Between LA PAZ and DATE CREEK.

Abundance of Water for Men and Animals, at All Times.

DISTANCES:

From La Paz to Tyson's Wells .....20 miles.
From Tyson's Wells to Desert Station. 27 miles.
From Desert Station to Granite Wash. 12 miles.
From Granite Wash to Middle Station..10 miles.
From Middle Station to Kelsey's .... 5 miles.
From Kelsey's to Cullen's.... .... .12 miles.

Leaving a short day's travel over the desert, without water.

THERE IS A PLENTY OF FEED ON THIS ROUTE.

☞ The Indians are peaceable on the route.

W. D. FENTER.
Desert Station, March 14, 1868.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR ALL THE

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER,

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Dry Goods,		Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,		Hats, Caps,
Hosery,		Fancy Goods,
Groceries,		Provisions,
Liquors,		Hardware,
Crockery,		Tinware,
Oils,	Paints,	Lamps,
Drugs	and	Medicines,
Saddles	and	Saddlery,

Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements. More varieties than anyother one House in the Territory.

Arizona City, May 14. my30

Prescott Advertisements.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

.... THE ....

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

.... OF THE KIND ....

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Joseph Beebe, Plaintiff, *vs.* N. K. Lamson, Defendant.—Order of Publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lamson, defendant

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of one thousand four hundred ninety-three and 75-100 dollars, ($1,493 75-100) on a certain promissory note, drawn and executed by you, and in favor of the above plaintiff, bearing date of "San Francisco, March 8th, 1867," with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month.

And, also, for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, drawn and executed by you to the above named plaintiff, to secure the payment of said note, and bearing same date of said note, and duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder for said county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, all of which is more minutely shown in plaintiff's complaint, to which direct reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

....OF....

Mechanics Institute.

San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city. Every preparation will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to make the Exhibition profitable, instructive and pleasant to all parties.

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast, and it is believed will exceed any other in value that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed, will prove to be the best adapted, both for display and convenience of the public, of any building ever erected in the State. The building will be perfectly water-tight, being covered with a shingle roof, so that no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the Arts and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and consequent profit which always attends such enterprises. Suitable premiums will be offered, and the specific date of opening the Exhibition will be published at some future time.

By order of the Board of Directors,
jn6m3 HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Sec'y.